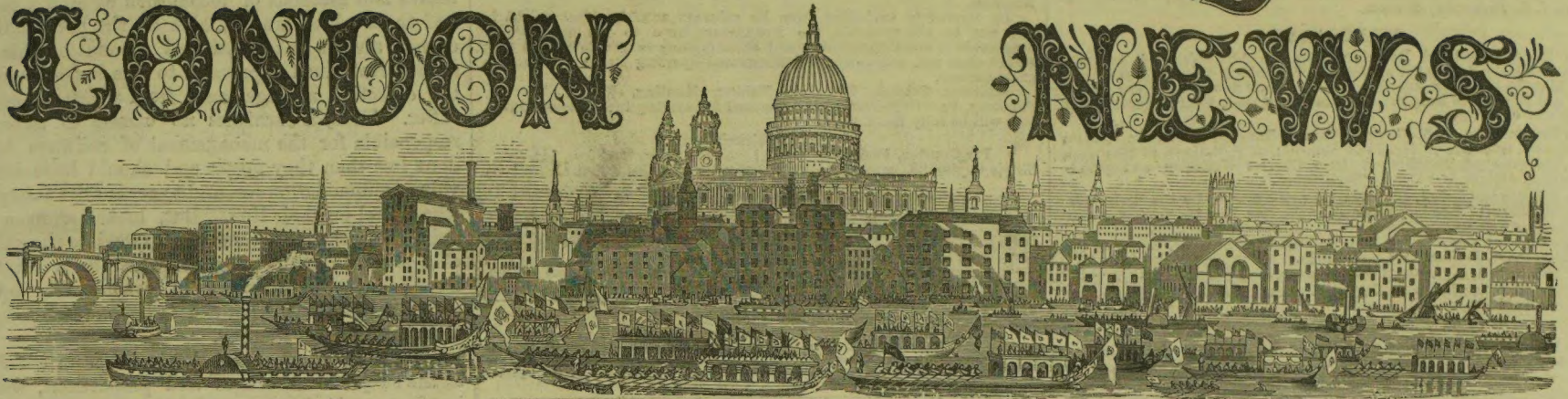


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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No. 1822.—VOL. LXV.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6½d.



"THE AFTERNOON PIPE." BY E. STAMMEL.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Rivermead, Sunbury-on-Thames, Lady Brabazon, of a son.
On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's Parsonage, Onslow-gardens, S.W., the Hon. Mrs. Francis Byng, of a son.
On the 21st inst., at Rutland-place, Charterhouse-square, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, of a daughter.
On April 23, 1874, at East St. Kilda, near Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of J. K. Bickerton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., at Badminton, by the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of Ireland, assisted by the Rev. T. Buckley, Vicar of Badminton, Lady Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide Somerset, only daughter of the eighth Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, to John Henry De la Poer Beresford, fifth Marquis of Waterford.
On the 22nd inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Mr. William R. Malcolm, third son of Mr. John Malcolm, of Poltalloch, to Georgina, third and youngest daughter of Lady Charles Wellesley, and granddaughter of Arthur, first Duke of Wellington.
On the 16th inst., at St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Brymer Belcher, Vicar, Douglas Henry Luxmoore, Esq., of East Melbury, Shaftesbury, to Helen Georgina, eldest daughter of Robert Piggott Oldershaw, Esq., of 74, Warwick-square, London, S.W. No cards.
On the 11th inst., at Vallø Herregård, Norway, Hubert Smith, Esq., the author of "Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway," to Esmeralda, the heroine of his book.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Fontenay, Jersey, Robert King, infant son of Captain R. Eckford, late 23rd (Royal Welsh) Fusiliers, aged 18 days.
On the 16th inst., at Southampton, the Hon. William Stafford Jerningham, fifth son of the late Right Hon. George, Lord Stafford, her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Peruvian Republic.
On the 2nd inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, the Ven. Archdeacon Clough, at Malta, Mrs. Bayley, the widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Bayley, who held for several years the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Gozo, aged 88 years.
On the 14th inst., Helenora Maxwell, wife of the Hon. Percy Stanhope, and only daughter of Joshua S. Crompton, Esq., of Agerley Hall, Yorkshire.
On the 13th inst., at his residence, Sans-Souci, Belfast, Alderman Robert Lindsay, J.P., aged 60 years.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1.

SUNDAY, JULY 26.
Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. D. Lettis, Vicar of St. Ann's, Stamford-hill.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. the Rev. J. Troutbeck, Minor Canon; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dean Stanley; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Conway.
St. James's, noon, uncertain, probably the Rev. Canon Selwyn.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine-Knollys.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Maclear, Head Master of King's College School.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, JULY 27.
Royal Archaeological Institute at Ripon, excursions to Coxwold, Ryland, and Rievaulx Abbeys; conversation, 9 p.m.
Royal Academy Exhibition, open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. (till Aug. 3).
International Channel Match, Havre to Southsea.
TUESDAY, JULY 28.
Goodwood Races (four days).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.
Full moon, 4.43 a.m.
Kent Archaeological Society, annual meeting, Folkestone (two days).
Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
Grand Western Archery Meeting at Weymouth (three days).
Royal Archaeological Institute at Ripon, special excursion to York.
THURSDAY, JULY 30.
Royal Toxophilites, extra target.
FRIDAY, JULY 31.
Ross Regatta, Herefordshire.
Agricultural shows: Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Great Driffield.
SATURDAY, AUG. 1.
Lammas Day.
Accession of George I. and the House of Hanover, 1714.
Doggett's rowing-match on the Thames.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
International Gun and Polo Club: meeting at Brighton, first day.
Statue of Dr. Priestley to be uncovered at Birmingham (Centenary of his Discovery of Oxygen): address by Professor Huxley.
Athletic sports: Leeds, Lincoln, and Bradford.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.					
July	15 30.108	67.3	51.3	50	3	58.1	79.3	WNW. N. E.	206	000		
	16 30.177	64.5	52.1	66	2	55.6	75.3	E.	201	000		
	17 30.218	62.9	50.7	66	0	52.1	76.5	E.	174	000		
	18 30.182	63.0	50.6	66	0	50.4	76.8	E.	215	000		
	19 30.009	67.3	54.1	64	0	53.8	87.3	ENE. ESE.	251	000		
	20 29.821	71.4	52.2	53	4	56.1	85.7	ESE. WSW. W.	229	003		
	21 29.767	64.2	49.5	61	4	58.1	74.8	WSW. W.	318	003		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.102	30.150	30.236	30.231	30.078	29.373	29.753
Temperature of Air	70.6°	69.0°	65.9°	65.3°	65.6°	73.2°	68.3°
Temperature of Evaporation	59.9°	60.8°	58.7°	57.7°	61.9°	64.2°	58.5°
Direction of Wind

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 40	0 8	1 35	2 0	2 27	3 52	5 38

CRYSTAL PALACE CALENDAR for the WEEK ending AUG. 1, 1874.

MONDAY, JULY 27.—Annual Competition of Volunteer Fire Brigades, and Exhibition of Machines, Models, and General Appliances for extinguishing Fires and Saving Life.
TUESDAY, JULY 28.—Production of Meyerbeer's romantic Opera, "Dinorah." Miss Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. E. Cotte, and Mr. W. Carleton (his first appearance since his return from America); Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29.—Dramatic Performance, "School for Scandal"—Mr. Creswicke, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Fairfax, and other Artists.
THURSDAY, JULY 30.—Opera in English, "Dinorah," cast as above.
FRIDAY, JULY 31.—Opera in English; Miss Blanche Cole's Benefit.
Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. SIMS REEVES will SING at the BALLAD CONCERT this DAY (SATURDAY), JULY 25, "Sing no more, ladies" (Sullivan); Recitative, "From Inchiquin," and Air, "It is a charming girl I love" ("Lily of Killarney"); and "The Magregors' Gathering."

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES ON ROCKS AND METALLIC MINERALS, adapted to a juvenile audience, will be given by Professor TENNANT, at his Residence, 149, STRAN, W.C., on AUG. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, at Ten a.m. and Three p.m.
Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course.
Professor Tennant will probably afterwards REPEAT the Elementary Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology given during last Easter and Christmas holidays.

THE NEW JOURNAL

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The attraction of "The Overland Route" still continuing, that Comedy cannot be withdrawn from the present EVERY EVENING this and all Next Week THE OVERLAND ROUTE, with Mr. Buckley in his original character of Mr. Lovibond. Stage Manager, Mr. Cox.

STANDARD THEATRE.—MONDAY EVENING NEXT.
JULY 27.—CHARLES I., Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. H. L. Bateman for a short series of Performances at this Theatre of the famous Lyeum Plays, commencing on Monday Next, with the great Historical Play of CHARLES I.—Mr. Henry Irving, Miss Isabel Bateman, and the whole of the Lyeum Company, with the original scenery, costumes, appointments, &c.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The MOORE and BURNESS MINSTRELS, EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT, ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The longest established and the most popular Entertainment in the world, having been given at the St. James's Hall, in one continuous and unbroken season, for NINE CONSECUTIVE YEARS.
Private Boxes, the most elegant and luxurious in London, 41 11s. 6d. and 23 12s. 6d.; Pantofoils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the day performance at 2.30; for the evening at 7.30. Tickets and places may be secured at all the Principal West End Music Warehouses, and at the Hall daily from Nine till Seven. No Fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the auditorium.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Continued and Increasing Success of HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC and a Grand Tour through the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. "One of the best panoramas ever exhibited in London."—"Illustrated News," July 18. Every Evening at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays at Three. Prices—3s., 2s., 1s., and 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—NOTICE.—From MONDAY, JULY 27, to MONDAY, AUG. 2, both days inclusive, the EXHIBITION (lighted with gas) will be OPEN from Eight p.m. to Eleven p.m., and during those hours the charges for Admission and for the Catalogue will each be reduced to Sixpence. The charges during the Daytime, from Eight a.m. to Seven p.m., will be as usual. No person will be admitted between Seven and Eight p.m. The Exhibition will CLOSE on the Evening of MONDAY, AUG. 3. By order of the Council, F. A. EATON, Secretary.

DORE'S NEW PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six.
DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON'S PAINTINGS.—Eastern, Alpine, Welsh, &c. EXHIBITION, including Mr. Walton's work during 1873 and 1874, NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (with Catalogue), 1s.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. R. F. M'NAIR, Secretary.

MUNICH GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES by Kaulbach, Piloty, Schorn, Conröder, Otto, &c.—Admission, One Shilling.—48, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street, W.

KAULBACH'S celebrated GREAT PICTURES, "St. Peter Arbus Dooming a Heretic Family to the Flames" and "James V. of Scotland Opening the Parliament in Edinburgh."—MUNICH GALLERY, 48, Great Marlborough-street. Open daily from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. A Large Stock of Paintings on Sale.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. WILL CLOSE THIS DAY (SATURDAY), FORTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NOW READY,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1874.

We are glad to learn from Captain Tyler's general report on railway accidents in 1873 that it shows a slight improvement as compared with those of the three preceding years. It is but slight, however, and is subject to some deduction. The number of deaths was fewer, but of injuries not resulting in death was more numerous in 1873 than the average recorded in 1870 '71 and '72. Last year 247 casualties came under investigation, the total number of passenger journeys having been 455,272,000. The proportion of passengers killed was, in round numbers, one to 2,845,450, and of passengers injured one to 260,155, and the proportions of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were respectively one in 11,381,800 and one in 299,127. This was a decrease on the average of the number killed, and an increase of the number injured from causes beyond their own control, in the previous three years, in which the proportions were one to 11,123,931 killed, and one to 357,000 injured.

The first thought that strikes the mind, in view of this official statement, is the comparative safety to passengers of the railway system of travelling. Perhaps there never has been a mode of locomotion since the beginning of time which, in proportion to the number of persons accommodated, entailed fewer deaths, or even less injuries to the person. In the old coaching days, which some people even now look back upon with regret, although the number of travellers was extremely limited, the proportion of serious accidents to life and limb was incomparably greater. The matter, looked at from this side of the question, naturally enough becomes one of congratulation at the immensely superior advantages

enjoyed by the present generation over its predecessors in the cheaper and the safer facilities afforded for travelling from place to place. Indeed, it is, perhaps, impossible for those whose recollections do not go back to the commencement of the railway system to measure in their minds the enormous width of contrast there is between the means and methods of locomotion of half a century ago and those which are available at the present time. We do not always take sufficient account of this when we give unrestrained expression to the irritation we feel at the defective arrangements from which we occasionally suffer. True, it furnishes no excuse to those who are responsible for the management of railways for having done less than they might and should have done to provide accommodation for, and to secure the safety of, those who travel on their line. But, looked at from a general point of view, one cannot but appreciate the value of the change which has taken place when in a single twelve-month only one traveller in considerably upwards of eleven million has, from causes beyond his own control, met death on his journey.

There is, however, another point from which to look at the subject. Averages and proportions, when stated in figures, have a powerful tendency to mislead the judgment as to the real significance of the facts with which they deal. A casualty on a railway, whether it involves the death or only the bodily injury of a passenger, if it have resulted from carelessness on the part of directors, managers, or officers of any grade, is none the less distressing simply because there are millions of other passengers to whom it has not happened. The survivors of the few persons who are killed by railway accidents find but little comfort in the thought that a relative near and dear to them has been snatched from this life, or perhaps has been grievously mutilated, by an accident that might have been prevented, because tens of thousands or even millions of their fellows, exposed during the year to the same risks, escape without harm. The responsibility, therefore, of those who administer our railway system is not in the least lessened by the numbers of passengers whom they convey to their several destinations in safety. Everyone who takes his ticket at a railway station, whether for a few miles, journey or for one of several hundred miles, commits himself unreservedly to the exclusive care of the directors and officers of the line on which he travels; and, though in myriads upon myriads of instances the trust may be justified, failure in a single case, arising out of causes which might have been foreseen and could have been prevented, is not the less open to condemnation because it occurs in such insignificant proportions.

We are now tolerably well advanced into the excursion season, and the public during the continuance of that season travels with considerably increased apprehension. We have nothing to urge against excursion trips on railways as such. They afford means of innocent and salutary enjoyment to large numbers of the toiling workpeople of our country, who, but for such facilities, would be pent up from the beginning of the year to the end of it within the narrow limits of those neighbourhoods in which their work is done. To such people—and they are, after all, a large majority of the population—a day's excursion to the seaside, or to some historical place in any of our inland provinces, opens sources of gratification, and, we may even add, furnishes means of culture, the expanding and civilising influences of which it is impossible to overrate. But just because these opportunities of travelling are so attractive to the classes which they invite the prevision and considerate care exercised in arranging them ought to be, if possible, greater than those employed in superintending ordinary passenger traffic. They increase the danger of mishaps by the exceptional times at which they run. They put a heavier strain upon the attention and the energies of the railway staff. We are afraid that they are sometimes dispatched by companies who are fully aware that they are undertaking greater risks than they have the assured means of obviating, and they often of necessity supersede the rules upon which the safety of passengers depends. It is not, therefore, surprising that more frequently than other trains they come to grief, nor that the excursion season is commonly regarded as the most dangerous one in which to travel. But their use and value are of such indisputable importance that none can wish largely to diminish their number or proportions. They constitute a conspicuous feature of the railway system, which, under proper precautions, one would desire to see developed rather than diminished.

The Board of Trade has recently issued a circular to the directorates of the various railway companies, commending to their especial attention, in courteous terms, the propriety of attaching greater importance to two points in railway administration. One of these is punctuality, and the other the danger of inviting and accepting a larger amount and variety of traffic than they have the means of satisfactorily transacting. Absolute punctuality is, of course, impracticable. But it is quite possible to approximate closely to it, if the companies would resolve upon taking suitable steps for the attainment of this object. Time-tables need to be revised, on the principle of making a fair allowance for unexpected detentions. Punctuality should be encouraged by liberal rewards to those who have the conduct of trains. Porters and servants should be put upon all the stations along the line in suf-

ficient numbers to do the work imposed upon them. The second recommendation of the Board of Trade is quite as weighty as the first, but far more difficult to be dealt with. Railway business is annually increasing. Railway accommodation lags far behind it. The problem which has to be solved is how, in a reasonable course of time, the latter may be made to overtake the former. The companies, it is to be admitted, are making great exertions, but they will probably find that the value of their property will proportionably depend upon the courage and liberality of their enterprise in this direction.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne House by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

Admiral Henk, of the Imperial German Navy, and the following officers of the German squadron at Spithead, had the honour of being presented to the Queen at Osborne, on Tuesday, by Captain the Prince of Leiningen, G.O.B.:—Captain Kinderling, Captain Kühne, Captain Zembisch, Captain Schlenker, Captain von Nostitz, and Lieutenant von Freyhold.

Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily drives.

The Queen has granted the dignity of knighthood to Richard Francis Morgan, Esq., Queen's Advocate of the colony of Ceylon.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their Imperial visitors the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, were present yesterday (Friday) week at a garden party given by Lady Holland at Holland House, Kensington, and also at a ball given by the Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House. Princess Charlotte of Prussia arrived at Marlborough House on the same day from Sandown, Isle of Wight, on a visit to their Royal Highnesses. Princess Charlotte afterwards went to the New Palace, Westminster, and inspected the Houses of Lords and Commons, St. Stephen's, and Westminster Hall, being conducted by Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford (Black Rod). On Saturday the Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise of Wales, and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, drove out. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited their Royal Highnesses. On Monday the Prince and Princess witnessed a cricket-match played at Prince's Ground between the Gentlemen of the South and the Players of the North. Subsequently the Princess visited the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew. The Prince and Princess dined with the Earl and Countess of Wilton at their residence in Grosvenor-square. Princess Charlotte of Prussia left Marlborough House early in the day on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park, returning the following day. On Wednesday the Prince presided at a general court of governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the election of a treasurer.

FANCY-DRESS BALL AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a fancy-dress ball on Wednesday evening, at which the principal members of the Royal family and upwards of 500 Royal and distinguished personages were present. The invitations included the following:—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, and her Serene Highness Princess Amalia of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Duke and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, Count and Countess Gleichen, their Highnesses the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharanee, his Serene Highness Prince George of Solms-Braunfels, and most of the foreign Ministers. The festival was of unusual magnificence, the costumes being of gorgeous splendour, and every detail planned with artistic effect. The set quadrilles were Venetian, Vandyke, the Card quadrilles, Fairy Tales, Punitans, and Cavaliers. Supper was served in two marquees erected in the gardens. Coote and Tinney's band and the Hungarian band were in attendance.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND CROWN PRINCESS OF GERMANY.

The Crown Prince of Germany visited the Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday (Friday) week, at Lambeth Palace, and also made a close inspection of the ancient edifice. The Crown Princess accompanied Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein to the school of art-needlework. Their Imperial Highnesses also visited the Bethnal-green Museum, and Mr. Leighton's studio. Later in the day the Crown Prince and Crown Princess accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales to Lady Holland's garden party, and in the evening to the Duchess of Wellington's ball. On Saturday last their Imperial Highnesses had luncheon with the Lord Chamberlain and the Marchioness of Hertford, at Hertford House, and afterwards visited Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne at Dornden, Tunbridge Wells. On Sunday the Crown Prince inspected St. Thomas's Hospital, and the German Hospital. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess left Marlborough House, on Monday, upon their return to Sandown, Isle of Wight, they were accompanied to the Victoria Station by the Prince and Princess of Wales. On arriving at Portsmouth Dockyard their Imperial Highnesses were received by Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, the Commander-in-Chief. Their Imperial Highnesses embarked on board the Government yacht *Alberta*, Commander Welch, and proceeded to Spithead, where they went on board the Kronprinz and partook of luncheon, and afterwards inspected the German ironclads *Friedrich Karl* and *Ariadne*. Subsequently the Crown Prince and Crown Princess crossed to Ryde, and thence proceeded to Sandown. On Tuesday evening the Royal Victoria Yacht Club gave a splendid ball to their Imperial Highnesses at their club-house at Ryde. The Imperial guests drove from Sandown, and were received, on their arrival at the club-house at half-past ten, by the Marquis of Exeter, commodore, and Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., vice-commodore, of the club.

Mr. William Simpson had the honour of submitting to their Imperial Highnesses, on Saturday last, at Marlborough House, his drawings of China, Japan, the Modoc war, Sedan, and elsewhere. These drawings were done for the *Illustrated London News*, and most of them have appeared in this paper.

The Duke of Edinburgh, after visiting the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday (Friday) week, left for Darmstadt, to meet the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Sunday being the anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge), a family circle dined with the Duchess of Cambridge at Cambridge Cottage, Kew, including the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has left London for Italy.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left Brown's Hotel for Norway. The Duchess of Roxburghe has left for Broomfield Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Eastbourne.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have left Carlton-gardens for Studley Royal.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have left town for Patshull, Wolverhampton.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have left town for Cobham Hall, Kent.

The Earl of Harrington has left town to join his new screw steam-yacht *Bessie*, lying off Southampton. The Countess and family leave for Stanhope Lodge, West Cowes.

The Earl and Countess of Milltown have left Harrington House, Kensington, for Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Home and the Ladies Home have left Grosvenor-square for The Hirsell, near Coldstream.

The Earl of Cawdor has left his residence in South Audley-street for Germany.

The Countess of Albemarle and Lady Louisa Charteris have left Thomas's Hotel for Quidenham Hall.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his sessional dinner, on Wednesday, to the principal officers and clerks of the House of Commons.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

On Tuesday Lady Blanche Somerset, only daughter of the Duke of Beaufort, was married, at Badminton, to the Marquis of Waterford. There were six bridesmaids, all cousins to the bride—namely, Lady Grace Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland; Miss Florence Codrington, daughter of the late Sir William Codrington; Miss Maud and Miss Winifred Kingscote, daughters of Colonel Kingscote; Miss Lovell, daughter of Mr. Francis Lovell; and Miss Bentinck. The bride was attired in a white silk dress, trimmed with Brussels lace, with wreaths of orange blossoms and tulle veil—her ornaments being three rows of pearls, with diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom; a bracelet of diamonds and pearls, given by the "Blue" of the Beaufort Hunt, and a similar ornament given by the "Black" of the same hunt. The bridegroom was attended by Lord Charles Beresford, his brother, who acted as best man. The Archbishop of Armagh, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Buckley, chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort and Rector of Badminton, officiated.

Marriages are arranged between Sir Hugh Cholmeley, Bart., M.P. for Grantham, and Miss Edith Sophia Rowley, daughter of Sir Charles and the Hon. Lady Rowley, of Tendring Hall, Suffolk; Miss Clementine de Reuter, second daughter of Baron and Baroness de Reuter, and Count Otto Steenbock, of the Swedish and Norwegian Legation; the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Lady Lucy Catherine Fortescue, third daughter of Earl Fortescue; the Hon. Margaret Needham and the Hon. Algernon Littleton, R.N.; and Mr. Jervoise Smith and the Hon. Margaret Louisa Verney, eldest daughter of the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Airey, Robert, to be Vicar of Kirk Michael, Isle of Man.
Ashworth, John, Perpetual Curate of Staveley in Cartmel, Lancashire.
Ayre, Leigh Richmond, Chaplain of the Workhouse, Ulverston.
Back, James, Minister of St. Matthew's Temporary Church, Ealing.
Beasley, Thomas Calvert, Vicar of Dallington, Northants.
Blakston, R. M., Organising Secretary for the Additional Curates Society.
Blyth, Frederick Cavan, Chaplain of Richmond Workhouse, Surrey.
Calley, J. Henry, Rector of Blunsdon St. Andrew's, Wilts.
Cochrane, David Crawford, to the Donative of Scropton.
Concannon, George Blake, Minister of St. Paul's, Brixton, Surrey.
Deane, Henry, Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford.
Dickson, R. Bruce, Senior Curate of High Wycombe.
Evans, Turberville, Vicar of Buckland, near Dover.
Flood, J. C., British Chaplain at Frankfurt; Vicar of Billingham, Sussex.
Gray, Arthur, Vicar of Orpington, Rural Dean of Weobley.
Guiding, John Melville, Vicar of St. Lawrence's, Reading.
Lang, W. T., Chaplain of the Royal Albert Hospital, Devonport.
Leach, John, Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Pemberton, Lancashire.
Leeman, William Luther, Rector of Middleton, St. George's, Durham.
Longley, Thomas, Perpetual Curate of Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Lowndes, Richard, Prebendary of Ilfracombe in Salisbury Cathedral.
MacCartie, Joseph, Vicar of Greatham, Durham.
Morris, Thomas Dickinson, Perpetual Curate of Horton, Staffordshire.
Ormsby, Edwin R., Rector of Hartlepool.
Phillips, George Esmond, Rector of Stalbridge, Dorset.
Powell, Henry, Vicar of Lavendon with Cold Brayfield, Bucks.
Ray, George, Vicar of St. Leonard's, Leicester.
Simpson, W. Frederick, Curate of St. James's, Carlisle.
Taylor, James, Rector of Whitcham, Cumberland.
Whitlock, J. Aston, Vicar of Holyrood, Southampton; to be a Surrogate.
Winkfield, Richard, Vicar of Chettisham, Cambs.

The Convocation of York was on Tuesday prorogued to the 30th inst., when it will meet for the dispatch of business.

The Rev. William Cadman, M.A., Rector of Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, has been appointed to the Prebend in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. H. Brookfield.

The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a new church at Murston, near Sittingbourne, on Wednesday. The old church which this edifice superseded was built in the reign of Henry II.

The Ely diocesan conference was opened on Wednesday, when an introductory address was delivered by Bishop Woodford. Reference was made to the Public Worship Regulation Bill, and to other topics affecting the interests of the Church.

In the course of an address delivered at St. Vedast Church, Cheapside, the Bishop of Capetown urged that special efforts should be made to cope with the Mohammedan propaganda which is being carried on in South Africa.

The English congregation in Frankfort-on-the-Main, together with a few friends of the Rev. J. C. Flood, made him a parting gift of about £150, as a small mark of their esteem on the occasion of his leaving the chaplaincy which he had held for nearly twelve years. He has been presented to the living of Billingham, in Sussex, by Sir C. Goring.

Dean Close has written to the *Times* to contradict a statement that he had on certain occasions worn a cope in performing Divine service in Carlisle Cathedral. He says:—"I never wore such a vestment on any occasion, nor did I ever see one, excepting two ragged remnants of Popish copes which I possess as curiosities of what I had hoped was a bygone superstition."

The *Rock* states that the thorough restoration of Olney Church has been decided upon. Several efforts have been made at various times to erect in Olney some fitting memorial of the poet Cowper, but they have all proved unsuccessful. The present project, however, while likely to secure the sym-

pathy and support of a large number of Christians of all denominations, is certainly one of the most appropriate methods of effecting the desired end that could be devised.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement of Churches held its last meeting for the present session (and till November) on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall—Archdeacon Harris in the chair. Grants of money amounting to £3310 were made in aid of the following objects—viz., Building new churches at Chilton Moor, parish of Houghton-le-Spring, Fence Houses; Howle-hill, parish of Walford, Ross; Little Hulton, Bolton-le-Moors; Kingston-Blount, parish of Aston Rowant, Tetsworth; Kingston-hill, St. Paul, parish of Kingston-on-Thames; Mill-End, parish of Rickmansworth; Newington, St. Andrew, Surrey; Newington, St. Agnes, Surrey; and Stanley, parish of Crook, Darlington. Rebuilding the churches at Harby, near Lincoln; Llanfor, near Bla; Manca, near Ely; and York St. Maurice. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Battersea, St. George, Surrey; Blewbury, Didcot; Brabourne, Ashford; Bracebridge, Lincoln; Bradwell, Great Yarmouth; Bruton, Somerset; Fowey, Cornwall; Grafton Flyford, near Worcester; Great Kimble, Tring; Great Gonerby, Grantham; Great Waltham, Colchester; Harby, Melton Mowbray; Hawkinge, near Folkestone; Highgate, All Saints', Middlesex; High Wycombe, Bucks; Hughenden, near High Wycombe; Hythe parish church, Trent; Kentisbury, near Barnstable; Morcott, near Uppingham; Llanfair Talhairn, Abergale; Marloss, Milford Haven; Morebath, Tiverton; Neston, Chester; North-End Christ Church, parish of Finchley, Middlesex; Rotherfield Peppard, near Henley-on-Thames; Saxby, near Melton Mowbray; Stafford, St. Chad; St. Pierre, near Chepstow; Tudeley, near Tunbridge; West Farleigh, near Maidstone; and Windlesham, near Farnborough station. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards rebuilding the churches at Brighton, St. James, and Welland, near Upton-on-Severn; towards building the Mission Church at Camberwell, St. Luke's, Surrey; and towards reseating and restoring the church at Teabury, Wilts, were each increased. Grants were also made from the School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Gatley, near Stockport; Upper Holloway, St. John's, Middlesex; Kensington, St. Clement's, Middlesex; and Woodside, parish of Cinderford, near Newnham. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for All Saints' Church, Robert Town, York. Since the commencement of the society's financial year (April), the sums voted amount to £7755, whilst the receipts during the same time have been but £3688, leaving a deficiency of £4067.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Henry Broadbent, B.A., scholar of Exeter College, Oxford, has been elected to the vacant fellowship in that society. Mr. Broadbent was placed in the first class by the Classical Moderators in 1871, and also in the final examination in June last. He also obtained the Ireland Scholarship in 1873.

The examination for the "Leaving" certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board began on Wednesday week. There are 259 candidates—six from the Bedford Grammar School, six from Brighton College, six from Clifton College, forty-five from Eton, six from Forest School, ten from King's College School, forty-one from Manchester Grammar School, seventeen from Marlborough College, eight from Radley, twelve from Rugby, sixteen from Sherborne, fourteen from Wellington, seven from Weymouth, forty-one from Winchester. Many other schools sent in one, two, or three candidates each.

The Rev. H. Plummer has been appointed Master of University College, Durham. He is a Fellow and tutor of Trinity College, Oxford, and is well known as the translator of several works by Dr. Döllinger.

The governors of Dulwich College have held a special meeting, and passed a resolution of acquiescence, save upon one or two minor points, with the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the future management of the endowment of Allyn's gift.

Another bequest has been added to the list of benefactions to Owens College, Manchester. Mr. Charles J. Darbishire has left a sum of £2000 to the college, of which half goes to increase the endowment of the chair of Jurisprudence and half to the purchase of books for the library.

The Rev. H. E. Sanderson has been appointed Master of the Bath Grammar School.

The Rev. Edwin Hobson, M.A., Senior Moderator and Gold Medalist, Trinity College, Dublin, Curate of St. George's, Kidderminster, has been elected Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, in succession to the Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A., Principal of Whitelands.

"THE AFTERNOON PIPE."

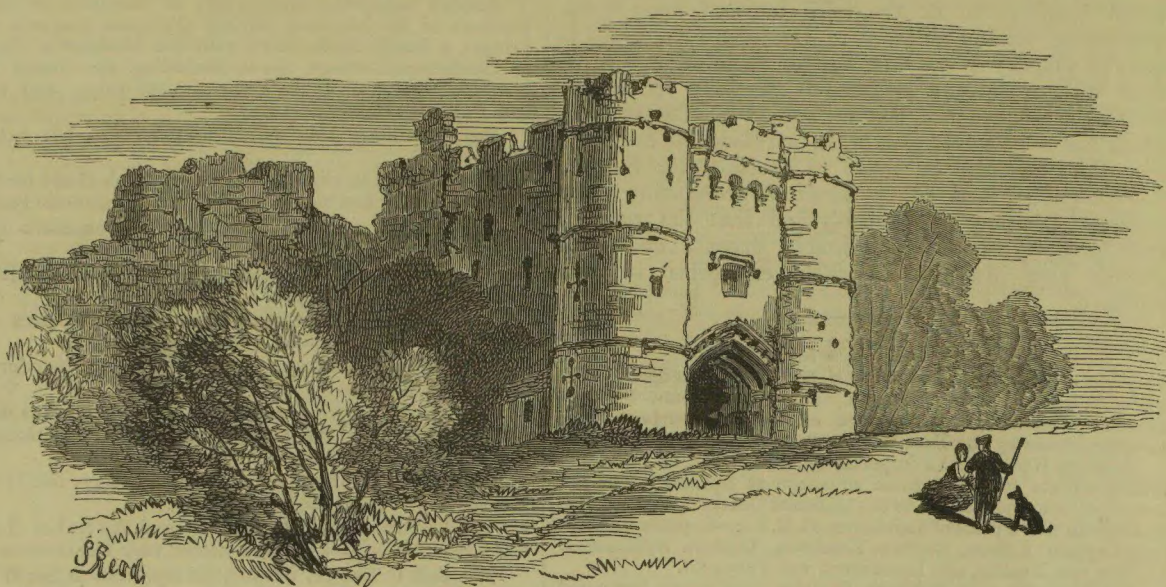
There is, we believe, a "British Anti-Tobacco Society;" but we defy the united eloquence of its members, translated into German, to persuade our worthy friend in Mr. Stammel's picture that his forty whiffs of Kanaster will ever do him any harm. He looks, indeed, very much like a man who knows what he is about, and he seems, what is equally commendable, to be one who minds his own business. This is, perhaps, more than can be said of some active members of the Anti-Tobacco Society; but they will neither succeed in putting out the harmless little fire of his pipe, nor in putting him out of temper; and there is reason to believe that the virtues of patience and tolerance, if not other forms of temperance, are favoured by the moderate and regular use of this soothing weed. Its beneficial influence will not be lessened by a cool draught of mild beer from the glass and jug on the table beside him. We should like a chat with the honest veteran, in his present mood, with some recollections of his past campaigns and home experiences, to which we would listen in the intervals of his performance on the tobacco-pipe. This picture is engraved by us after a photograph by A. Overbeck, of Dusseldorf.

Last week 2323 births and 1534 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 67, and the deaths by 45, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in the two previous weeks had been equal to 21 and 20 per 1000, rose last week to 24. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 21 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 25 from whooping-cough, 41 from different forms of fever, and 238 from diarrhoea. These 356 deaths were 35 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years, the fatal cases of each disease, excepting diarrhoea, being below the average. The widow of a labourer died on the 18th inst., in East-place, High-street, Norwood, from "decay of nature," whose age was stated to be 103 years.

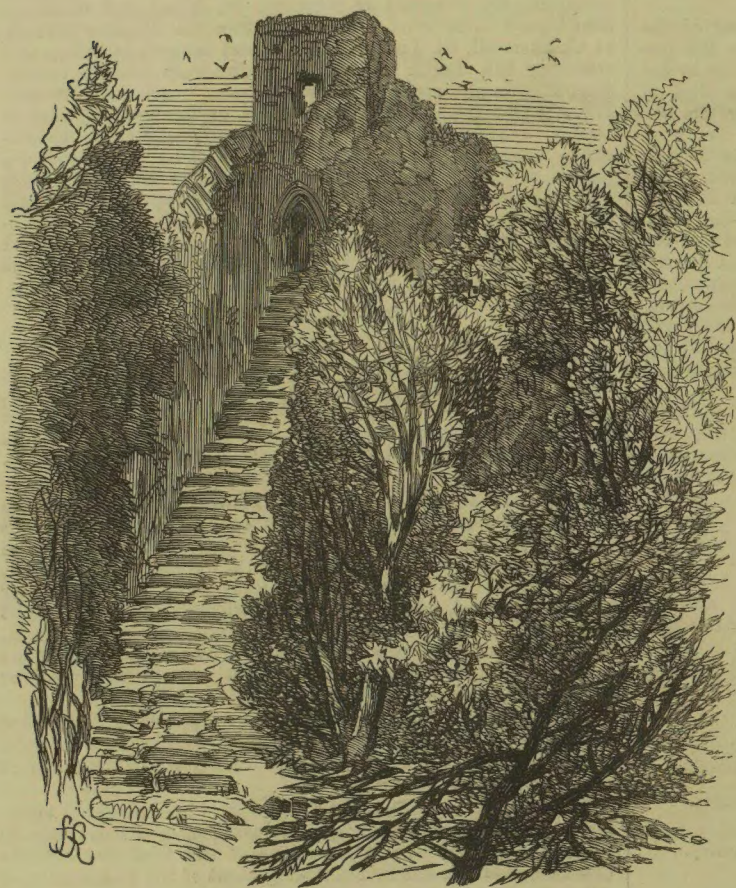
Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

CARISBROOK.

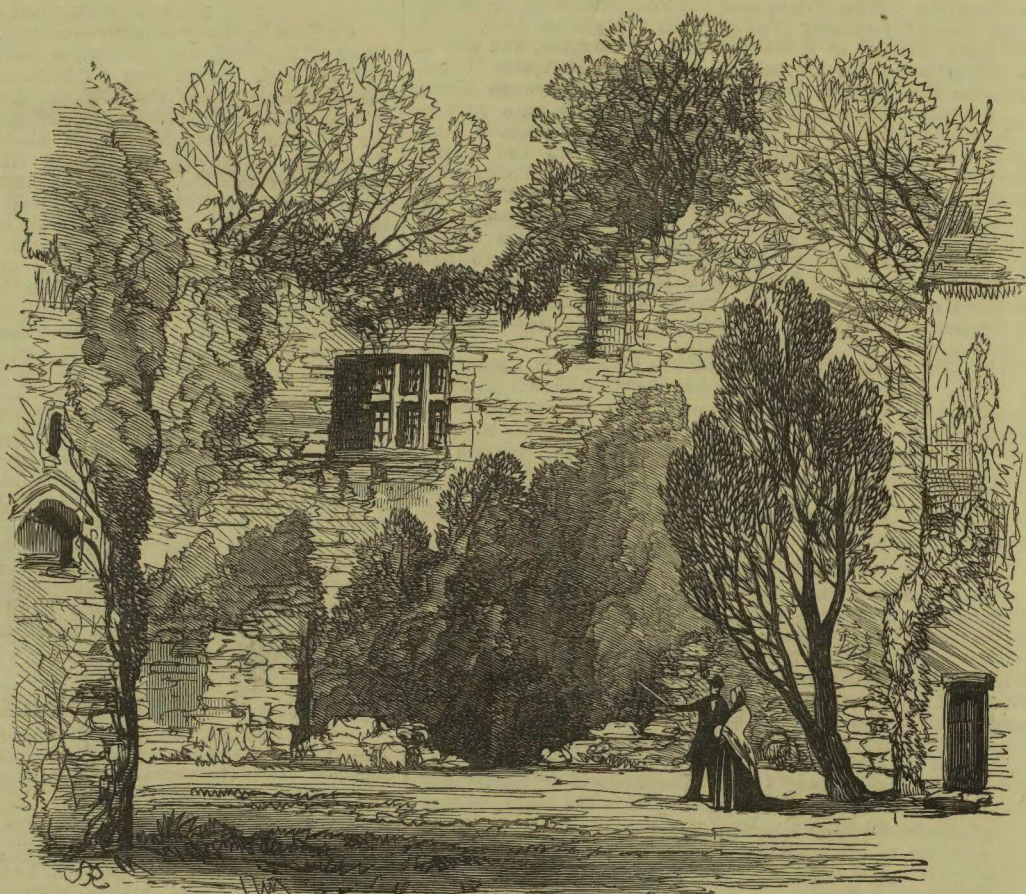
The Isle of Wight, a piece of Hampshire, twenty miles in average breadth, cut off by the Solent, was inhabited by Celtic tribes from Gaul, and by others from Belgium, before Vespasian's Roman conquest. The name they gave it was "Guith," which means "The Severed," in allusion to its geographical separation from the larger island of Britain. This was converted by the Greek writers into "Ictis," and by the Romans into "Vectis," but the Saxons, when they came in the sixth century, made it "Wight." The original Celtic inhabitants had a fortress in the middle of the island, to which they gave the name of *Caer-Isk*, or the Castle on the Water. It stood upon a hill, 240 ft. high, above the little river Medina, which here flows through a narrow pass of the chalk hills, to expand at Newport, a mile or two below, into a navigable estuary. Both the Romans and the Saxons are likely to have built their military strongholds upon this convenient site. The latter called it either "*Caerisbyrg*," or, sometimes, "*Wihthgaras-byrg*," having, under Cerdic and Cynric, defeated the Britons here, A.D. 530, with much slaughter. William the Norman gave the island to his kinsman, William Fitz-Osborne, Grand Seneschal of Normandy and Earl of Hereford. He built his feudal keep at Carisbrook, and gave the priory here to the Abbey of Lire, at Evreux. The son of Fitz-Osborne forfeited his lordship, and Henry I. gave it to Richard de Ripariis or Rivers, Earl of Devon, who had married the offender's sister. Nearly two centuries later it was sold or bequeathed to Edward I. by



GATEWAY OF CARISBROOK CASTLE.



STEPS LEADING TO THE KEEP.



WINDOW FROM WHICH CHARLES I. ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE.



CARISBROOK CHURCH.

the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, who had survived all her family. The "Lords of the Wight" for some time exercised almost sovereign rights in their island, like the "kings" of the Isle of Man. But the last of these petty viceroys were two of the Woodvilles, favourites of Edward IV. for the sake of his Queen, their sister. When the French invaded the island, in 1377, burning Newport and Yarmouth, the attack was repulsed at Carisbrook Castle by Sir Hugh Tyrrel. The valiant men of the Wight whom Sir Edward Woodville in 1488 led across the Channel to aid the Duke of Brittany were less successful, being defeated and nearly all slain in a fight with the French under La Tremouille. But those who defended their island in the sixteenth century, both when the French landed at Ryde in 1545, and when the Spanish Armada threatened these shores, were able to deal with their enemies in a satisfactory manner. The Castle at Carisbrook, being close to the town of Newport, which is the capital of the island, was a convenient and dignified seat of Royal authority. It was enlarged, fortified, and adorned by Queen Elizabeth, employing for this work Gennebella, the Italian architect, who also built Tilbury Fort. The small arched gate, overgrown with ivy, at the entrance from the public road, bears the date 1598; but the visitor, after crossing the stone bridge over the dry moat, next passes through a grander castellated gatehouse, with battlements and flanking round towers, built in 1464 by Anthony Woodville, Lord Scales, whose arms are here displayed with the White Rose of York. The older parts of the Castle were mostly built in the thirteenth century, by the Countess Isabella, who resided here; but the keep is Norman, of the time of Henry I.

The most interesting historical associations of Carisbrook Castle relate to the twelve months' captivity of King Charles I., from



"RUINED: THE DAY AFTER THE TEMPEST." BY H. BOURCE.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

November, 1647, after his escape from custody at Hamp'ou Court, till his removal to Hurst Castle, on Dec. 1, 1648, whence he proceeded at Christmas to his trial and death at Whitehall. His two youngest children—namely, Princess Elizabeth and Henry, Duke of Gloucester, whose lives ended prematurely, were also confined some time at this place. These two children—the girl fifteen, the boy ten—were playing at bowls, one summer afternoon, in the tiltyard, a year and a half after their father's death, when a shower of rain caught them, and Elizabeth, who was sickly and deformed, died of a fever or pleurisy thus accidentally contracted. She was buried in St. Thomas's church, Newport, where our present gracious Queen has provided for her a marble monument, by Marochetti, and two memorial windows of stained glass—"A token of respect for her virtues and of sympathy for her misfortunes, by Victoria R., 1856." If this poor girl had lived a few weeks longer, she would have been sent to her sister, the Princess of Orange, at the Hague. Her brother remained at Carisbrook two years longer, and then went abroad, but died in 1660. They were not here with their father. His entrance into the Castle was voluntary, surrendering himself to the Governor, Colonel Robert Hammond. He was not at first kept a close prisoner, though carefully watched; but was allowed to hunt the deer in Parkhurst Forest and to visit his friend Sir John Oglander, at Nunwell. The gentry of the island freely came to kiss his Majesty's hand, as the Parliament had not yet deposed him, and the Scottish army was in England to support a conditional restoration. Diseased persons also came to be healed by the miraculous Royal touch. The King was at this time lodged in the first-floor rooms of the gabled building opposite the Great Gate, now the residence of the keeper. Furniture of the most sumptuous kind, "beds and chairs of green and crimson velvet, fringed with gold and silver," turkey carpets, arras hangings, and costly plate were brought from Hampton Court for his use. The sum of £10 daily was allowed for the expenses of his table. Charles spent much time in reading and writing, and in controversies of divinity with the Puritan chaplains. His chosen books were the Bible, Shakspeare, the works of Hooker and Bishop Andrews, George Herbert's religious poems, and the romances of Spenser, Tasso, and Ariosto. He daily played at bowls and walked round the ramparts, attended by the watchful Hammond.

Plans for his escape were soon detected; more than one vessel, sent by his Queen or his son Charles, was caught in the Solent waiting to carry him off. The strictness of his confinement was therefore increased; a warder stood day and night at the door of his chamber, which at night was locked. Ashburnham and Legge, his faithful squires, were suspected and dismissed; but a page named Firebrace, with two neighbouring gentlemen, Mr. Edward Worsley of Gatecombe, and Mr. Osburn, contrived a new scheme to let the King down by a cord from the window of his bed-room. The attempt was made on the night of March 20, 1648. The King tried to force his body through the bars of the window, but the opening was too narrow. Firebrace, in the garden below, heard the King groan as he writhed himself painfully back into the chamber, where he presently showed a light, a signal to the accomplices that their attempt that night had failed. This matter was soon made known to Colonel Hammond, and by him to the Lord General Cromwell. In May the King was removed to other apartments, on the left hand of the entrance-gateway. Another plan of escape was now arranged by Firebrace with Captain Titus, Worsley, Osburn, and Mr. John Newland, who were to have horses and a boat ready for Charles when he should get out. A bar of his window having been cut through with a file or saw, aided by aquafortis, they expected no such difficulty as at the time before. The Governor, however, got information of their plot, and on the night of Sunday, May 28, when the King was ready to descend, he found a double guard of soldiers outside, under Major Rolfe, who threatened to shoot him. There were other abortive schemes for his release; the sudden landing of a force on the shores of the island and the rallying of loyal men to besiege the castle; or the disguise of his Majesty in a coal-porter's smockfrock to pass out through the guards. At the end of September, when the conferences on the proposed terms of peace and constitutional settlement was to be opened at Newport, Charles left Carisbrook Castle. He resided sixty days at the Newport Grammar School, while the Parliamentary Commissioners, Holles, Vane, Glyn, and others, were at the Bull or Bugle Inn, and the conferences were held daily at the Townhall till Oct. 28. The King's advisers, Juxon, Sheldon, and Hammond, lodged at the George Tavern, and were with his Majesty every day. It was certainly an unjust and treacherous, as well as cruel, proceeding to condemn him to death, and to execute the sentence, after negotiating with him in this manner. On Nov. 30 he was carried off by soldiers to Hurst Castle, whence he was brought back to London on Dec. 27, and on Jan. 30, 1649, was beheaded at Whitehall.

The Castle of Carisbrook was used as a state prison upon several other occasions. Sir William Davenant, the Royalist poet, author of a tragedy called "Gondibert," and reputed by some of his contemporaries a natural son of Shakspeare, was confined here by Oliver Cromwell. The old hall is divided into two stories; but the chapel has been restored. The keep is ascended by a steep flight of seventy-two broken steps, with an arch for a portcullis at the top. A great object of curiosity here is the very deep well, made in 1150, from which the water is drawn by a huge wooden wheel, its motive power being that of a donkey, treading inside the wheel like a turnspit dog.

The village of Carisbrook is the mother of the town of Newport; and its parish church, though its chancel was demolished by Sir Francis Walsingham in Elizabeth's time, is of very large dimensions. Its tower is a noble structure of the Perpendicular style, with a good peal of bells. The nave and south aisle are plain, with a separating arcade in the Transition Norman style. A few ancient monuments exist in this church. Of the ancient priory, destroyed at the Reformation, only a few rough stone wall fragments are left.

An association has been formed, under the patronage of Lord Lytton, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and other persons of influence, to establish an Artisans' Institute and Social Hall in London. Lectures, readings and recitations, discussions on topics of intellectual interest, concerts of music, and conversation meetings, to which working men, and occasionally their wives, are to be invited, with classes for the instruction of adults, reading-rooms, and refreshment-rooms, will be provided by this institution. Premises in Red Lion-square are offered, but have not yet been secured, for its accommodation during the first three years. The Rev. Henry Solly, well known as secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, is appointed managing Principal of the Artisans' Institute. We observe, by-the-way, that Mr. Solly's tale for the moral benefit of young men, entitled "Gerald and his Friend the Doctor," which attracted some attention in the *Workman's Magazine*, is announced for separate publication, with a preface by Lord Lytton. Mr. Hodgson Pratt is the treasurer of the new institution, which has the support of some leading members of industrial trades unions.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 23.

The debate on the definitive constitution of Marshal MacMahon's powers and the future form of Government in France commences to-day in the National Assembly, unless—as is rumoured—may be the case—the Government should hesitate at the eleventh hour and demand an adjournment of the discussion until next November, and the prorogation of the Assembly as soon as the present financial discussions are terminated. A fortnight ago Marshal MacMahon imperiously demanded of the Assembly the immediate voting of the constitutional measures destined to complete the law of Nov. 20, 1873; and the Committee of Thirty forthwith replied by a report and a bill conformable in all respects with the Marshal's demand. But since the reading of the eccentric Ventavon report events have marched apace. The resignation of M. Magne, the unpopular Finance Minister, has been followed by that of his Bonapartist colleague, the obnoxious Minister of the Interior, M. Baudy, alias De Fourtou; who in his turn, moreover, has been followed into private life by his subordinate, M. Welche, Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The Bonapartist element is, therefore, completely eliminated from the Government, into which some more Orleanist blood has been infused by the nomination of General Baron de Chabaud Latour to the Ministry of the Interior, and that of M. Cornelis de Witt to the Under-Secretaryship left vacant by M. Welche's departure. M. Magne is succeeded by M. Mathieu Bodet, a financier of merit and soi-disant member of the Left Centre, but one whose Liberalism does not appear to be proof against temptation. On the whole, however, the new nominations have been received with satisfaction—a circumstance due to their especially anti-Bonapartist character. They are a pledge, as it were, that the inquiry concerning the Imperialist intrigues will not be stifled, and that the offenders will be made amenable to justice—a consummation which the late Minister of the Interior did his utmost to prevent.

The new Ministerial arrangements appear to be of an essentially provisional character, and the Marshal seems to be sadly perplexed as to the line of conduct he should follow. Undeterred by the recent suspension of the *Figaro*, several journals—and many of the most moderate—have turned their attention to the possibility of a coup-d'état, and are busy studying its chances of success and its consequences. Everyone is exasperated with the Assembly, which has shown itself utterly indifferent to anything like patriotic sentiment, and the conviction is every day gaining ground that there are only two solutions possible—a dissolution or a coup-d'état.

The Casimir-Périer project relative to the definitive establishment of the Republic appears to have but a doubtful prospect of success. Quite recently, it will be recollected, M. de Lavergne, the eminent writer on questions relating to agriculture, population, and landed property, who is an influential member of the Right Centre, promised it his support. Since then it has received the adhesions of MM. d'Haussonville, de Ségur, Savary, and Wallon; and M. d'Audiffret Pasquier appears upon the scene, offering to vote for the project upon certain conditions. With regard to the Extreme Left, which long denied the Assembly's constituent authority, M. Gambetta has been making a great speech, imploring three dissident members—MM. Edgar Quinet, Louis Blanc, and Jules Peyrat—to vote in favour of M. Périer's motion. This address appears to have produced some effect, and it is believed that the Extreme Left will vote almost unanimously with the other fractions of the Republican party. On the other hand, the new military Minister of the Interior is strenuously exerting himself canvassing for votes against the Périer project, concerning which the Cabinet itself is known to be at variance.

The Assembly has been occupied this week almost exclusively with financial measures. M. Wolowski's proposal to obtain fifty million francs—a trifle more than the sum required to balance the deficit—by an agreement with the Bank of France, by which the annual instalment of the debt owing to it by the State would be diminished by that amount—was carried, on Saturday, by 338 to 325 votes, thus completing the defeat of M. Magne and his financial measures. On Monday and Tuesday the Chamber was occupied with the Budget of 1875.

Some remarkably brilliant fêtes have been held at Avignon and Vaucluse this week in connection with the fifth centenary of Petrarch's death. Mediæval processions and pageants have taken place not only in the glare of a southern sun, but by torchlight as well. Prize essayists and Provençal poets have been crowned in public; banquets on a grand scale have been given, and gorgeous illuminations have lighted up the banks of the Rhône. Crowds of tourists and sightseers from the surrounding localities have filled Avignon to overflowing, and drunk deeply of the cool waters of the famed Vaucluse fountain, immortalised by its associations with Petrarch and the divine Laura. The Chevalier di Nigra, the Italian Plenipotentiary in France, who specially represented Italy at the festival, delivered an eloquent speech, in which he said that Italy very naturally rejoiced to take this opportunity of sending to France her good wishes and assurances of cordial friendship. Another successful address was delivered by Senor Quintana, a Spaniard, who energetically called upon the Latin races to unite themselves against pan-Germanism. At the conclusion of his remarks, "Signor di Nigra," says the telegrams received here, "darted towards him and pressed him to his heart." If so, the incident will doubtless give rise to a diplomatic communication.

At Arqua (where Petrarch died) and at Padua fêtes have also taken place.

SPAIN.

Decrees have been issued declaring the whole of Spain in a state of siege, authorising the sequestration of the property of all persons belonging to Carlist bands or serving the Carlist cause. The Government has also decreed the formation of eighty battalions of a special reserve, composed of 125,000 single men and widowers between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five. The price of exemption is fixed at 1250 pesetas. These battalions are to be incorporated between Aug. 23 and 30.

Senor Echegaray's contract with the Land Mortgage Bank of Spain is repudiated by the Council of State as illegal and unjust. Under this contract the bank commuted certain claims on the Government for a money payment of 24,000,000 reals.

In a manifesto, dated the 16th inst., Don Carlos reiterates the principles of his intended administration. He promises to respect accomplished sales of Church property, to grant representative government, and to endeavour to re-establish the national finances.

Cuenca has been taken by the Carlists. According to an official report published by the Government, the Carlists under Don Alfonso made an attack on one of the faubourgs of Cuenca on the 13th inst., and, though they were repulsed three times, they at last surrounded the Republican commander Yglesias and his troops, and compelled them to fall back on the chief square of the town. On the following day the Carlists renewed the attack, and, after having been repulsed

four times, drove the Republicans out of the square, and finally captured the entire force. The Carlists are accused of acts of outrage, and are said to have lost 175 killed and 700 wounded out of a force of 11,000.

Brigadier Lopez Pinto encountered a large number of Carlists belonging to the army of Don Alfonso, delivered the 700 prisoners taken from Cuenca, and also captured seven Carlist leaders and their chief officer in command. Many Carlists were killed, and a large number taken prisoners, and the Republicans also secured a quantity of arms, ammunition, horses, and baggage. This victory was gained at Salvate, in the province of Cuenca, where the Carlists had intrenched themselves.

A Carlist telegram from Pampeluna states that General Moriones has sacked the environs of the town, and greatly distressed the inhabitants for five miles round.

A riot has taken place at Lerida owing to the refusal of some of the inhabitants to pay the octroi duties. The soldiers were called out, and several persons wounded.

HOLLAND.

Dr. Heemskerck has been intrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

GERMANY.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia arrived at Helsingfors, on Saturday last, in the corvette *Nymphé*, and at once visited the King of Sweden at Sophiero. His Majesty returned the visit in the course of the evening. The *Nymphé*, with the Prince on board, sailed next morning in a northerly direction.

Favourable reports continue to be received of Prince Bismarck. Up to Saturday about a thousand congratulatory telegrams had reached Kissingen. The Emperor of Russia receives a daily telegram of the Prince's progress. The priest Hanthaler, who had been arrested, has been discharged. The *North German Gazette* of Saturday evening states that the Ministry has ordered the police authorities to deal with Catholic associations as strictly as the law will permit. The Minister of Justice has instructed the public prosecutors to be very vigilant in regard to Ultramontane agitation, especially in the press. Domiciliary visits were made by the police at Berlin, on Saturday, to the house of Herr von Kehler, Councillor of Legation and Director of the Mayence Catholic Union; and to that of Herr Cremen, editor of the *Germania*, an Ultramontane journal. A large number of documents were seized at the one place and a few at the other. Kullmann will be tried at the Assize Court at Würzburg.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A telegram from Vienna announces that the Prince of the Asturias passed his final examination, on Monday, at the Theresa Gymnasium in that city. After visiting his mother, Queen Isabella, in Paris, he will enter the University at Vienna, and follow a three-years' course of study there. He will then enter a military school either in Munich or in England.

RUSSIA.

Governor-General Kotzebue has been raised to the dignity of Count.

Modifications are announced in the law with respect to prohibited societies. The offences involved in membership of such societies are more clearly defined.

The scientific expedition to the Amou has started from Kaselinsk. Its principal task will be to explore the delta of the river Amou, and to ascertain the swiftness of that river's course. The expedition is expected back in November.

A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says it has been agreed by the Emir of Kashgar to pay the indemnity demanded for the injuries inflicted on the Russian caravans, though protesting that the losses have been greatly exaggerated. He also intends to send an embassy to congratulate his "good friend" the Emperor of Russia on the marriage of his daughter with an English Prince.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has issued his iradé ratifying the arrangement made with the Imperial Ottoman Bank whereby that establishment becomes the National Bank of Turkey, and undertakes a complete reform of the Turkish financial system.

Owing to the failure of the negotiations between the Government and the contractors for the 60,000,000 francs loan, due on the 15th inst., it has been decided to sell the 1873 Bonds held as security for the advance.

AMERICA.

The ratifications of the postal convention between France and the United States were exchanged at Washington yesterday week. It will come into operation on the 1st of next month.

The inter-collegiate boat-race was rowed at Saratoga last Saturday, the competing colleges being the Columbia, Wesleyan, Harvard, and Yale. The Yale boat was leading at the end of the first two miles, when it was fouled by the Harvard boat and withdrew from the contest. While the Harvard and Yale boats were entangled, the Columbia men went ahead and won. The Harvard crew claim to be placed second.

The Indians, according to a New York telegram, continue committing outrages, and several minor fights have occurred.

CANADA.

The Dominion Board of Trade has expressed itself in favour of a new reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and has appointed a committee to examine the subject.

INDIA.

The weekly telegram from the Viceroy respecting the famine states that the rain in South-Western Bengal has been decidedly short, but that no permanent harm has yet been done. Elsewhere the prospect of future crops is very good. No fresh deaths from starvation had been reported.

Advices from Bombay state that business is at a standstill there, owing to the excessive rains. From Calcutta we learn that the heavy rains have damaged the early crops in Northern Behar, and that it is feared the later crops may also be injured. From other districts the crop accounts are very favourable. In Western Bengal the distress is increasing, but no anxiety is said to be felt elsewhere.

Lord Salisbury has sent a despatch to the Governor-General of India respecting the recent riots in Bombay. He thinks that the Mussulmans had not the slightest excuse for those riots, and blames the Commissioner of Police for not taking due precautions to prevent them, while praising him for the energy he afterwards displayed. Lord Salisbury also expresses regret at the delay of the Governor of Bombay in calling out the military, as it is necessary, he says, owing to the nature of Indian institutions, to firmly repress the first beginnings of disorder.

A telegram to the *Times* announces that Mr. Forsyth has arrived at Calcutta to report to the Viceroy the results of the Kashgar Mission.

Professor Dor is Rector of the University of Berne.

The revenue of the Province of Victoria, Australia, for the past quarter amounts to £1,000,000.

English yachts have had great success at Havre. In the first match the Gertrude was winner, with the Hirondeille second. Vanessa took first prize in the second match.

The governors of the Mayo Native Hospital, Calcutta, have commissioned Mr. Forsyth to execute a marble bust of the late Lord Mayo, to be placed in the hall of that institution.

One of the Sultan's younger sons, Prince Shevket Effendi, about seven years of age, has entered the Turkish navy as a sub-lieutenant.

A French ship, carrying arms from Genoa for the insurgents in Morocco, has been seized at Algiers. The captain had declared that they were for the Morocco Government.

We learn from the *Swiss Times* that Mdlle. Vögtlin, who has been practising medicine at Brugg, has received from the Faculty of Medicine at Zurich a doctor's diploma.

The Servian Church Congress has elected Mgr. Stojkovic, the present Bishop of Buda, to the dignity of Greek-Oriental Patriarch and Metropolitan of the Servian nation.

The Mikado of Japan is selling off certain images for which there is no further use. The following is one of his advertisements:—"For sale, at Kama-Kura, a very fine idol with six arms. It is fifteen feet high, and was cast in bronze at Sheffield."

Iceland is to be honoured with visits by many distinguished personages on the occasion of the celebration of her one thousandth anniversary. On Wednesday morning the King of Denmark and Prince Waldemar set sail for the island with the Danish fleet, and the American expedition left Aberdeen under the command of Mr. Cyrus Field.

The third annual congress of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences will be held this year at Lille, beginning Aug. 20. The president of the fifteenth section (political economy and statistics) has invited the attendance of members of the Cobden Club who desire to take part in the proceedings of this section.

The Queen has made the following appointments:—Mr. Henry Turner Irving, C.M.G., Governor of the Leeward Islands, to be Governor of Trinidad; Mr. Frederick Aloysius Wild, Governor of Western Australia, to be Governor of Tasmania; Captain George C. Strahan, R.A., Administrator of the Government of the Settlement on the Gold Coast, to be Governor of the New Gold Coast Colony; Mr. William Cleaver Francis Robinson, C.M.G., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Prince Edward, to be Governor of the Leeward Islands; and Mr. Charles Cameron Lees, Collector of Customs at Lagos, to be Administrator of the Government of that Settlement.

Favourable reports are published of the harvest prospects in Austria, France, and the United States. An official report relative to the state of the crops in Austria, dated the 16th inst., says the injury caused by the continuous heat which has prevailed this month has only extended over a comparatively small district, and chiefly to barley, oats, and grass. The reports relative to rye and wheat are favourable; the maize is in fine condition, and the wine and fruit prospects have improved. In France the wheat harvest is in active progress throughout the country. A little has been threshed out, and the quality, it is said, proves to be excellent. In the United States, it is said, there have been fewer complaints this year than in any previous season. The yield of wheat is especially fine, and there has also been a good and abundant hay crop.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Some land in Leadenhall-street, amounting to about 13,000 feet, has been sold for £52,000.

Mr. F. W. Mitchell, wine merchant, of Idol-lane, Tower-street, has been elected a common councilman for the Ward of Tower, in the place of Mr. Deputy Malcolm.

The Duke of Westminster gave his annual entertainment at Cliveden, on Wednesday, to the senior and junior teachers of the several schools comprised in the city of Westminster, Pimlico, St. George's, and other districts.

A meeting in support of the Hospital Saturday Fund was held at Chelsea, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen. It was addressed by Lord Brabazon, Mr. Gordon, M.P., and others; after which a resolution in favour of the movement was adopted.

It was reported, at a general meeting, on Tuesday, of the supporters of the Asylum for Fatherless Children, that there are now 263 inmates at Reedham. The year's income of £8520 had rather more than covered the expenditure. An election of twelve boys and eight girls took place.

Amongst the latest-issued Parliamentary papers is the special report of the Select Committee on the Metropolitan Buildings and Management Bill. It affirms the undesirability of limiting the height of new buildings in streets over 50 feet wide, or of restricting the cubical contents of buildings not warehouses.

Many thousands of persons, from all parts of the country, attended the annual festival of the National Temperance League, at the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday. The building was resplendent with banners and regalia, and the principal incident of the day's proceedings was a concert of 5000 singers, organised by the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

It was reported to the subscribers to the Charles Knight Memorial Fund, at a meeting held in the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, that the amount collected had reached £1100. After much discussion, it was resolved to erect a bronze memorial in Windsor, and establish one or more scholarships in connection with the Stationers' School.

The number of paupers relieved in the metropolis during the third week of July was 92,259—namely, 33,147 in the work-houses and 59,112 out of doors. Last year the numbers were respectively 32,955 and 65,717. The number of vagrants relieved in London on the last day of the third week in July was 453—301 men, 128 women, and 24 children.

At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday—the Lord Mayor presiding—Mr. Sidney Roberts Smith was elected, by fourteen votes to two, to the governorship of the gaol of Newgate, in the room of Mr. E. J. Jonas, resigned. He had been employed fifteen years under the late governor. The salary is £450 a year, and a house.

The children of the Fitzroy Market Ragged School were taken in vans to the Roebuck Inn, Buckhurst-hill, Essex, yesterday week, and had a dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding. In the afternoon a good tea, with plum-cake, was served. The infants were treated on the previous day with tea in their school-room, which was succeeded by hearty romping games.

The profits of the concert recently given by Madame Christine Nilsson at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds for the Training-School and Home for Nurses, to be connected with the Westminster Hospital, enabled her to hand over to the treasurer a cheque for £942. In September next she is to sing in two concerts at Norwich, under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, on behalf of the Jenny Lind Infirmary.

The Queen has conferred a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor, and the dignity of knighthood on the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, in commemoration of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and of the Czar's visit to the City.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and several members of the Corporation, visited Stratford in state, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of opening West Ham Park as a public recreation-ground. The park was purchased of Mr. John Gurney for £25,000, that gentleman and the Corporation of London each contributing £10,000 towards that amount, the remainder being made up by local subscriptions.

At their annual meeting, on Saturday last, the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre received a financial report, showing a gross income of £12,743, and an expenditure of £10,158. It was explained by the architect that during the year effective precautions against fire had been provided. By contract with the New River Company a special high-service main had been carried into the theatre, and connections formed on each floor.

In opposition to the policy of the Government with regard to the Endowed Schools Act, a conference was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Monday, under the presidency of the Hon. Lyulph Stanley. The chairman and others spoke strongly against the measure, and resolutions were passed condemning the course adopted by the Government as "retrogressive and unprecedented," and expressing a hope that the bill would be opposed at every stage, and that, if it should be passed, public opinion would be aroused in such a way as to lead to a repeal of the law.

At the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, a favourable account of the examinations for five scholarships was given, and five pupils were recommended for election. The board also adopted the recommendation of the school management committee to spend £3000 in books, maps, &c., for the seventeen permanent schools. There was an important discussion on the religious teaching required at the Old Castle-street School, Whitechapel. The majority of the children attending it being Jews, the Rev. J. Rodgers moved that they be exempted from instruction in the New Testament. He explained that the services of a competent Jewish teacher, Mr. Levi, had been obtained as head master, and that the second master would be a Christian. An amendment for not placing the religious instruction of the school in Mr. Levi's hands was proposed and rejected. A second amendment, requesting the school management committee to communicate with Mr. Levi, was carried by 17 to 15. His appointment as teacher was confirmed.

Dean Stanley presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and in addressing the company present expressed his opinion that the evil of drunkenness among the lower classes would disappear before the influence of elevating pursuits. He warmly commended the design and conduct of the club movement. Lord Lyttelton, Mr. S. Morley, and Mr. Tom Hughes, were among the speakers. The annual report gave a gratifying account of the progress of the union in the metropolis and provinces. During the past year fifty-two new clubs had been affiliated to the society. The want of funds was a source of complaint, the income during the year amounting to £443, the deficit of £100 still existing. There are now altogether 257 affiliated institutions. The number of persons belonging to working men's clubs, whether affiliated or not, in England, Wales, and Scotland is calculated at 92,000. Instruction classes, provident organisations, recreation, and refreshments are among the agencies employed in the management of these institutes.

The experiment made by the Artisans' Labourers' and General Dwellings Company (Limited) in building small and convenient houses for the working classes at Lavender-hill, near Clapham Junction, appears to have been singularly successful. The Shaftesbury Park Estate, on which the houses have been built, consists of forty acres. In August, 1872, the Earl of Shaftesbury laid the foundation-stone. In November, 1873, he "opened" the new town which, even by that time, had arisen; and last Saturday he presided at the formal opening of another part of the estate. Last November about 350 houses had been finished. There are now 479 completed houses, and before winter sets in it is expected that 270 more will be fit for habitation—altogether 749 houses. When the whole plan of building has been carried out the park will contain 1200 houses of four distinct classes. By resolution of the inhabitants there is no public-house on the estate and no pawnshop. Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Disraeli, Earl Granville, and other gentlemen made speeches on Saturday. The Premier expressed his warm sympathy with Lord Shaftesbury's endeavours to improve the condition of the working classes.

"AN EMEUTE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY."

Such a scene as Mr. C. J. Staniland represents in the picture which we engrave from the Royal Academy Exhibition was common enough in the turbulent times to which the title refers. The forces—religious, political, social, literary, and artistic—which have moulded contemporary civilisation were then in full activity, often in opposition. Hence tumults and commotions innumerable, in which an ignorant and brutal populace were ever ready to join—whether under the banner of a neighbouring baron or of a favourite civic magnate, or of a democratic hero such as Wat Tyler and Jack Cade, or of a religious impostor such as John of Leyden, seemed to be matter of chance. The very costumes of the time reflect its truculent, aggressive extravagance. The central figure in the picture affords a sample thereof, with his broad-brimmed slouched hat and long dangling feathers, à la Maximilian, his corslet and scarlet slashed suit, with those enormous sleeves to the tunic. The cause of the "émeute" which he heads we know not, but as, from his costume and the decorations hanging round his neck, it appears that he is a noble, it is very probably hatred of a rival that has brought him and his following into this inner court of a lordly mansion. But the master is not here. Perhaps he has already been surprised and slain, for it is evident the tumult has been sudden; the blacksmith or armourer has brought the sledge-hammer from his forge, the woodman his axe—pike, sword, hammer, quarter-staff, axe, have been seized à l'improviste, and retainers are mixed up with rabble. All they find here are a few women and children. That must be the wife or widow of the absent man who puts forth her little ones so imploringly. But what do we see! the little son and heir, instead of sharing her fear and supporting her appeal, snatches his dagger from its sheath, and stands with a determined air, as though his puny arm were strong enough to protect both sister and mother from this giant host. In connection with this well-conceived incident the artist quotes in the catalogue the lines from Chaucer—

His valoure and eke hardiesse
Bespekeþ gentyl bloude, I wis."

The effect of the child's bravery is magical; the leader of the onslaught drops his sword, the rabble begin to smile; the incident, trifling as it is, is sufficient to turn the current of fickle popularity.

FINE ARTS.

During next week, and on Monday, Aug. 3, the Royal Academy will be open (in addition to the daytime) in the evening from eight till eleven, when the price for admission and for the catalogue will each be reduced to sixpence. The exhibition closes on the last-named day. Both the sales and admissions this season exceed those of last year. We have been requested to state that Mr. T. J. Gullick is not the author of the anonymous pamphlet on "The Royal Academy and the Hangers," published some weeks back. The authorship of this pamphlet has, it appears, been generally attributed to Mr. Gullick, because five years ago he published (with his name attached) a pamphlet on "The Royal Academy, the Outsiders, and the Press." Mr. Alfred W. Hunt, the landscape-painter, has likewise denied the authorship of the pamphlet in question.

The exhibition of the collected designs of the late Owen Jones, now open at the International Exhibition, South Kensington, in aid of the funds in course of being raised to procure some scholarship or other memorial to the memory of the great decorator, is well worthy a visit. The collection cannot fail to suggest how large a share of the great improvement in our arts of house and furniture decoration is assignable to Owen Jones. We there seem to recognise the germs, at least, of a thousand patterns and devices which have helped to make our daily life more pleasant during many years past. To estimate the debt of gratitude we owe to this artist, we have but to recall the worse than barbaric taste that prevailed in ordinary households five-and-twenty years ago—the vulgar, staring carpets, with their floral festoons and architectural scrolls; the hideously spotted and crude paper-hangings, that gave a healthy person the headache and drove a sick person mad; and the clumsy furniture that was as offensive to look at as it was disagreeable to use. It may be seen in this exhibition that the leading principles of Owen Jones's system of decoration were derived from that exquisite Moresque style which he has illustrated so ably in his great work on the Alhambra. To this origin of his art may be traced both his strength and weakness. Nothing can be more appropriate for the decoration of flat surfaces, where (as in the original) the large simple spaces have or need have little or no relation, so to speak, with the essential architectural forms, members, and details. Hence Owen Jones's system was so suitable to private English houses having no pronounced architectural character. A splendid exemplification of this is afforded in the decorations of Mr. Alfred Morrison's house in Carlton House-terrace. But Owen Jones's decoration never was made to harmonise with architecture in the way that Greek or Gothic ornamentation is in keeping with Greek and Gothic architecture. Moreover, Owen Jones never displayed special ability as an architect, or in designs where the architecture should furnish the ruling principle. He was one of the last men to whom we should have intrusted the decoration of St. Paul's. We remember no architectural work by him which, as such, is likely to be remembered.

It is said to have been proposed by a committee of the Corporation of London to take down and rebuild the Monument, as the cheapest way of effecting an improvement in connection with the proposed new street in that part of the City. Surely this can hardly be seriously contemplated. One can understand that it may be desirable for the public convenience to remove so large a building as Northumberland House; but what appreciable advantage could arise from meddling with a structure only a few feet square, which owes so much of its historic interest to its position?

A marble repetition of the bust of the late Professor Sedgwick, by Mr. Woolner, has been placed in the hall of the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, the gift of a lady who wishes to be anonymous.

Attention has been called to the decaying and dilapidated condition of the obelisk erected at the foot of Ludgate-hill by the citizens of London to the memory of John Wilkes.

Mr. Henry Blackburn announces in the pages of a contemporary that an "Illustration Company" has been formed, with offices at 210, Strand, for the purpose of protecting artists and photographers from having their works engraved without permission. The company is composed of artists and others, and they propose to form a central registry in London, where lists of all copyright photographs and drawings available for engraving will be kept, and a written authority given to the publisher on payment of a small fee. This plan has been already adopted by the Berlin Photographic Company, and English artists and photographers will, Mr. Blackburn thinks, do well to take the hint. "Publishers will certainly be the gainers, for the present want of system leads to trouble and confusion." The company may render some service; but what is really needed is a revision of the laws of artistic copyright.

The British Museum has received a bequest from the late Mr. S. James Ainslie, of Warwick-gardens, consisting of a numerous collection of drawings in water colours and pencil, and of etchings illustrative of a work on Etruscan antiquities.

M. Verschur, the excellent Dutch painter of horses, died recently.

The foundation-stone was laid at Margate, on Wednesday, of a branch establishment of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road. It is intended to accommodate 150 children, and will supersede the temporary premises which have for some years back been used as a branch asylum at Margate.

It is understood (the *Times* says) that Colonel the Hon. Octavius Duncombe has been elected chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, in place of the late Colonel George Hussey Packe; and that Lord Colville will succeed Colonel Duncombe as deputy-chairman of the company.

In the memoir last week of Mr. James Cowan, M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, it was stated that he held the office of Lord Provost. He did, in fact, resign this office, and that of Town Councillor, immediately upon his election to the seat in the House of Commons. Mr. James Falshaw was thereupon elected Lord Provost in his stead.

During the month of June the number of emigrants sailing from the Mersey was 14,667, being a decrease of 3936 as compared with June of last year, and a decrease on the six months ending June of 49,357.—The total number of emigrants from Ireland in the first six months of the present year was 45,781; of whom 25,164 were males, and 20,617 females. As compared with the like period of 1873, there was a decrease of 14,359.

Mr. Bright has written another letter on the temperance question, in reply to a communication from a gentleman at Bradford. Mr. Bright counsels appeals to all members of Christian churches in favour of temperance, in order to offer, through them, to the nation a grand example of abstinence from the use of articles which are so seldom useful, and so often pernicious. Then, he thinks, a great reform would be in process of certain achievement, and the Legislature might assist it by reasonable restrictions. At present, he says, a few persons clamour for legislation which the country is not prepared for, and which it will not bear.



AN EMBUTE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY." BY C. J. STANILAND.
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

What some people call a blunder of the Government has revolutionised the course of proceedings in the House of Commons. The Endowed Schools Bill has proved a parliamentary ogre, devouring up all other measures. There was sound and fury enough during the second reading, but the next phase into which it entered was fuller still of antagonistic prolixity; for, on the motion to go into Committee, Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment which took issue on the bill. It was evident that he was moved by some stimulating influence; for in his speech he out-Fawcetted Fawcett, his normal vehemence expanded into passion, and his utterance was a mighty rush of the most furious words, which did not pause or check for the length of a full stop. In the outset he disclosed what had swollen him to such elocutionary dimensions. It was that the bill had had the effect of reuniting the scattered Liberal party, and that, *pro hac vice*, he was its leader. Though the Ministerialists did not conceal their sneers, and a humorous look of incredulity mantled on the countenance of Mr. Disraeli, a circumstance presently occurred which gave colour to the assertion. For Lord George Cavendish rose to second the resolution. He is an old Whig, a dry humorist, and of a genial temperament; but underlying his outward demeanour there is a substratum of aristocratic pride which would prevent him, on any ordinary occasion, to march after or beside Mr. Fawcett, of all men. The fact of his consenting for the moment to be led by that gentleman was significant, in the sense of indicating the actuality of the closing of the Liberal ranks into a phalanx. To him Lord Sandon succeeded, and, apparently "affrighted at the noise himself had made" by his audacious and reactionary speech on the second reading, ate—not, perhaps, so strong a succulent as a leek, but at least humble pie. As the debate went on, there came more assurance of the organised antagonism of the Liberals; and the climax was capped by a speech from Mr. Lowe which sounded like a long imprecation on the bill. Some of the oil of dulness was cast upon the troubled waters by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the House was very excited, and a flat and curt refusal of Mr. Disraeli to allow the debate to be adjourned lashed the Opposition into fury, and a division ensued, in which the Government majority reached the unexpected number of eighty-seven. After this proof of power the Prime Minister was content to postpone a discussion which had gone deep into the morning hours.

On the next day the House presented a curious contrast to its crowded and impassioned state the night before. There was a very moderate assemblage, and the reunited Liberal party did not particularly demonstrate. Perhaps it was thought that as Sir Charles Forster had moved the adjournment of the debate that he would resume it, and there was certainly no attraction in that. Even if it was known that the real renewer of the discussion was to be Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice there would have been no movement to crowd to hear him. As it was, there being a small number present, and the utmost stillness and quietude prevailing, that noble Lord had the satisfaction of hearing his own voice, which is evidently delightful to him, for as long as he chose. He is not an agreeable speaker: his voice is shrill, without inflection, and he hurries along without any elocutionary variety. But unquestionably the matter of his address was full and pertinent, his illustrations and quotations were apposite, and some of them recondite; and, if the speech bore marks of preparation, it was delivered without a pause or check, and so it was, any way, a great intellectual feat; and it is in some sort a compliment to the House in a young member that he should be well prepared. Culling features out of the lengthened whole of the discussion, it may be observed that the debate was ostensibly adjourned to enable Nonconformist members to liberate their minds, and therefore Mr. Richard had a right to speak, although he had done so on the second reading. He is, however, a very full rhetorical vessel, and he was full charged with another of his sledge-hammer speeches. By-and-by, the spirit of the House mounted high, and Mr. Watkin Williams dashed in with characteristic Welsh passion, lashed himself into fury, and some of the audience into considerable laughter. Into what was quite a Parliamentary whirlwind Sir Thomas Acland (who has been so silent for some time that he was, as it were, a legislative resurrection) flung himself with an energy, a boisterousness of assertion and voice that were quite appalling as coming from him, who has also kept within the category of "sensible" members, which is a polite paraphrase of the word dull. Soon Mr. Goschen showed that he has not in vain cultivated a vein of sarcasm, which has been hitherto latent within him, and his speech was well calculated for its possible object—the getting up of Mr. Disraeli, so that Mr. Gladstone should have the last word. But that wily chief was not to be done, and so Lord John Manners was sent forth, his way of delivering himself being admirably adapted to irritate anyone; and then Mr. Gladstone yielded to the inevitable, and presented himself. He evinced the same reinvigorated powers which have been apparent in his recent speeches, and his peroration, especially, was very fine. At the outset Mr. Disraeli was hardly effective, but he was judicious, and palpably tried to undo the impression which had been made by Lord Sandon's first speech. When he came to the inevitable banter he was very amusing, which he seems to think is the highest object of his oratory. The division nearly justified a rallying statement of his that the reuniting of the Liberal party had doubled the Government majority.

When the bill next came on, and it was on the next day, very soon it was perceived that, under the temporary leadership of Mr. Fawcett, the Opposition was getting decidedly into the factious phase of proceeding in regard to the measure, for that gentleman interposed between going on in Committee with a proposal to report progress, basing himself on an assertion that the speech of Mr. Disraeli had entirely changed the state of things, no matter how. The House—as may be supposed, at half-past twelve on a Wednesday—was very thin; but Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hardy, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Sandon, were present, while Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, and Dr. Lyon Playfair were on the front Opposition bench. Obviously the Ministerialists' rank and file was weak, and it is not asserting too much to think that a trap was set for the Government by an attempt to catch a scratch division, which might be against the bill. No one spoke on either side after Mr. Fawcett, and the division was called. Upon this Mr. Gladstone left the House and did not vote, thus marking his sense of the proceeding. But all the other Liberals who were present, to a man, followed Mr. Fawcett into the lobby, and the Government just pulled through with a majority of twenty, which was a near thing. During the day the spirit which influenced the Opposition became more apparent—namely, to wear out the bill by talk, and to take advantage of the period of the Session to blight it by efflux of time. The Ministerialists showed resolutely; but it would have been more judicious if fewer of them had spoken, for by doing so they furthered the purpose of the Opposition. One observation of Mr. Greene, who is nothing if not facetious, marked the spirit of the Conservative party, for he said that, as there

were no turnips this year, there could be no partridges; and, as shooting would not therefore commence until October, he was prepared to sit till that time in order to pass the bill. Amidst a disorderly tumult which could not be surpassed even in the French Assembly—which is a special type of Parliamentary chaos—the bill was talked out at a quarter to six on Wednesday, to crop up again at the sitting of the next day.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of Carnarvon made the formal announcement, yesterday week, that her Majesty's Government had arrived at the determination to accept the cession of Fiji, provided it were unconditional, and that they proposed to instruct Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, to proceed at once to the islands and explain the matter fairly and fully to the King, the native chiefs, and the white residents. The group occupies an advantageous position geographically and commercially, and for the suppression of the slave trade in the South Pacific he believed the cession to the British Crown would be most useful. Lord Canterbury pointed out the possibility of difficulties arising from the acceptance of the offer of annexation in connection with the ownership of the land. If the cession were to take place at all, however, it must be in the form of a Crown colony, but he could not admit that acceptance of the sovereignty was a matter of duty on our part, and protested against it on the ground that the advantages were likely to be counterbalanced by the responsibilities it would entail. Lord Belmore argued that the course adopted by the Government was the only one open to them to take, and the Duke of Manchester spoke in the same sense. Lord Kimberley did not see how the arrangement was to be absolutely unconditional, whilst he approved of not accepting the cession encumbered with the conditions on which it was originally offered. Warned by what had occurred in New Zealand and other colonies in relation to the land, he hoped the Government would carefully guard against the recurrence of the like difficulties in Fiji. Lord Granville having expressed an opinion that Ministers had come to a rather hasty decision, the subject dropped. The Commons' amendments on the Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill were considered; the best mode of preventing the contagion of pleuro-pneumonia in animals in Ireland was debated; the Intoxicating Liquors Bill was read the third time, the Building Societies Bill was read the second time, and the Vaccination Act Amendment Bill, the Chain Cables and Anchors Bill, the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Bill were passed through Committee.

The Duke of Richmond, on Monday, brought down a message from the Queen asking their Lordships to concur in a settlement on Prince Leopold. It was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday. The Rating Bill was read the second time; the condition of the militia was discussed; the report of the Factories Bill was considered; the Working Men's Dwellings Bill and the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Bill were read the third time; and the reports on the Vaccination Act Amendment Bill and the Chain Cables and Anchors Bill were received.

The House, on Tuesday, read the Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill the second time; passed the Slaughter-houses (Metropolis) Bill through Committee; and gave a third reading to the Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Bill. Replying to a question of Lord Hampton, Lord Derby explained that the action of her Majesty's Government with respect to the non-payment of overdue Spanish coupons had been of an unofficial character, the object being by friendly representations to induce the Spanish Government to make the best arrangements possible in the interests of the bondholders. He understood that a new scheme had just been put forward by the Spanish Government with a view to an arrangement, but he was unable to offer an opinion on the details. The real check upon proceedings of the kind complained of was the injury they were calculated to do to public credit; and to this, rather than to any violent action on the part of Ministers, the bondholders must look for a remedy.

On Thursday the Duke of Richmond, in moving that her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration, expressed his gratification at having an opportunity of addressing their Lordships upon a subject which, he was sure, would receive the unanimous assent of their Lordships, and upon an occasion which afforded them an opportunity of expressing that loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign and the Royal family which had always been characteristic of their Lordships' House. The young Prince Leopold, to whom her Majesty's Message referred, had not had the advantage of the personal example of his father, but he had been brought up in a manner which would fit him to emulate and follow that noble example. The assiduity which his Royal Highness had shown in every branch of study in which he had been occupied gave them ground for hoping and believing that he would fit himself to take that important part in this country to which his birth entitled him, and he (the noble Duke) ventured to hope that the Prince would attain that amount of popularity which had attached itself to the other members of the Royal Family. He moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty thanking her for her gracious Message, and assuring her Majesty that their Lordships' House, always desirous of availing itself of every opportunity of manifesting its feeling of attachment to her Majesty's person and family, concurred in all such measures as might be necessary and proper for giving effect to her most gracious Message. Earl Granville seconded the motion, and said that few young men of Prince Leopold's age had cultivated their natural abilities with greater assiduity or success than his Royal Highness had. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the morning sitting, yesterday week, the questions having been disposed of in the first half hour, Mr. Lowe moved an instruction to the Committee on the Regulation of Public Worship Bill, the effect of which, if adopted, would be to bring all offences against the law ecclesiastical under the action of the bill. Mr. Gurney said his only objection to Mr. Lowe's proposal was that the House was sitting on July 17. Mr. Hardy suggested that the difficulty would be met if Mr. Gurney would undertake to bring in next year a supplementary bill embodying the suggestions contained in the resolution. This the right hon. gentleman readily promised, and, some further remarks having been made, Mr. Lowe withdrew his instruction; as did Mr. Hope the amendment of which he had given notice, to the effect that the revision of the rubrics ought to precede legislation for their more rigid enforcement. After discussion on the office of judge to be created under the Act, which led to no result, the House went into Committee, and, on the motion of Mr. Russell Gurney, adopted an amendment postponing the operation of the bill from Jan. 1 next to July 1 following. Mr. Wait carried an amendment to include cathedral and collegiate churches under the term "church" for the purposes of the Act. Mr. Walpole induced the Committee to

expunge the section which provided that the new Judge should be an ex-officio member of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The bill was further amended, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, by striking out the passage which provided for the payment of the Judge's salary out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission. Progress was then reported. On the House reassembling at nine, Committee on the bill was resumed, and Mr. Dillwyn took a division against that portion of the 7th clause which provided that the Judge to be appointed under the Act should be a member of the Church of England, but was defeated by 114 to 32. On the eighth clause Mr. Wait moved an amendment that complaint under the bill against practices in cathedrals might be made by any three inhabitants of the diocese, and it was carried by 238 to 57. In accordance with a suggestion from Mr. Gladstone, another amendment was made to the same clause to the effect that complaints in reference to the alteration of the fabric, ornaments, or furniture of a church should only be made as to illegal changes. A further amendment, proposed by Mr. Hubbard, enabling a complaint to be made as to the neglect to use any prescribed ornament or vesture was agreed to on a division by 150 to 125. An amendment, moved by Mr. Cowper-Temple, providing that the Bishop should ascertain whether a practice complained of was in accordance with custom or consonant to the wishes of the congregation, was under discussion when progress was reported. The International Copyright Bill, the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4) Bill, and the Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 2) Bill, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Disraeli, on Monday, brought up a message from the Queen asking the House to enable her to make provision for Prince Leopold, and he stated that he would on Thursday ask the House to take the message into consideration. The Conveyance and Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill was read the third time. On the motion for going into Committee on the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill, Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment to the effect that in the opinion of the House it is inexpedient to sanction a measure which would allow any one religious body to control schools which were thrown open to the whole nation by the policy of the last Parliament. The amendment was seconded by Lord G. Cavendish, who said the bill was reactionary, and urged that the Government had completely failed to make out a case in its favour. Lord Sandon denied that it was the intention of the Government to point their guns against the Nonconformists, and insisted that, by providing for a conscience clause applicable to all schools, the Government had shown itself to be more liberal than its predecessors. Mr. Forster was unable to gather from Lord Sandon that he contemplated any concession of a generous or comprehensive nature, and characterised his speech as nothing more than an elaborate defence of an administrative act which he would probably have reason to deplore. Mr. Newdegate remarked that the objections taken to the bill were based on the assumption that the Established Church was an alien Church. Mr. Dixon argued that if the bill were to be passed in its present shape there would be no guarantee whatever that a Nonconformist would be appointed to the governing body of King Edward's School at Birmingham. He stated his intention to offer an uncompromising opposition to the measure, as calculated to injure and retard the cause of education. Mr. Goldney supported the bill, contending that neither King Edward's School at Birmingham nor the Nonconformist body would be in any way injured by it. Mr. James, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Heygate, Mr. Lefevre, and other members having spoken, Sir Stafford Northcote vindicated the character of the Commissioners as men of culture and high honour, and observed that the machinery of the Commission was open to objection, and on that account justified the employment of the Charity Commissioners instead. He denied that the legislation now proposed was at all retrograde, and he contended that it was in accordance with the recommendations of the Endowed Schools Inquiry Commission, which was to make use of the great endowments of the country with the view of promoting and improving the education of the people, especially of the middle classes. Mr. Lowe was of opinion that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was calculated to involve the question in worse than Cimmerian darkness. Its only redeeming feature was the defence of the Commissioners. He was sorry to hear the attack made by Lord Sandon on those gentlemen. He objected to the bill because it would pull down the children of Nonconformists from a position of equality with the children of Churchmen to one of inferiority, and do a number of other irritating things which would only stir up bitter feelings, retard the progress of education, and reopen wounds which were long ago supposed to be healed. He thought this was unwise, retrograde, and unconstitutional. *Vae victis* was the policy of barbarous times, and was never resorted to except to gratify the passions and animosities of mankind. He hoped to see the Conservative party repudiate it. Sir C. Forster moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion for adjournment. After some further conversation the House divided, and the motion for adjournment was rejected by 266 against 187. Mr. Macdonald moved the adjournment of the House, when Mr. Disraeli intimated that he did not intend to enter into a prolonged contest on questions of adjournment, and would therefore consent to adjourn the debate until the following day.

The adjourned debate on the amendment of Mr. Fawcett to the motion for going into Committee on the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill was resumed on Tuesday, by Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, who opposed the bill. Sir J. Kennaway repudiated the idea that the bill was intended as a taunt to Dissenters. He thought the better course would be to go into Committee on the bill, and he was persuaded that when the details came to be considered there would be no indisposition on the part of the Government or their supporters to introduce any amendments which might be suggested in the direction of toleration. Mr. Dodson opposed, while Mr. Hubbard and Dr. Ward supported, the bill. Mr. Richard warned the Government that not only would Dissenters everywhere object, but that thousands of Liberal Churchmen would refuse to transfer national property to a sect or give over the education of the people to a clergy many of whom were undermining the principles of the Protestant religion. Mr. Neville was reluctantly compelled to give his vote for the amendment, because he considered that the bill would reverse the policy of the late Parliament, and exclude the Nonconforming body from the endowed schools of the country. Mr. S. Lloyd was at a loss to find anything in the bill to excite the warmth of the Opposition. Mr. Waddy, avowing himself to be the exponent of Wesleyan feeling, insisted that it was so objectionable that it would create a powerful public sentiment throughout the country in favour of disestablishment. Mr. Bristowe, though a Churchman, apprehended that legislation of this description would set up a spirit of domination on the part of the Church to which Nonconformists would never submit. Mr. Scourfield spoke in favour of the bill, while Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Watkin Williams, and Sir T. Acland opposed it. After some remarks from Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Goschen expressed his surprise that no member of the Ministry had risen to assist the House to an understanding of the policy of the Government. The

Vice-President of the Council had declared that the object was to reverse the policy of the Commissioners. But he asked what policy was to be set up instead. Was it to be said that, because the late Government had acted with moderation towards the Opposition, that the latter, when in power, were to turn round and retaliate in this manner? What was to be done with the 200 schemes now under consideration, and what would be the effect of the new legislation on the old schools which had got new schemes. The Opposition would rather that the present Commission should lapse for a few months than that an Act should be passed for five years that would create agitation throughout the length and breadth of the land. As a Churchman he declared that the attitude of the Government on this question had done more harm to the Church than anything that had occurred to it during the last five years. Lord J. Manners maintained that the proposed legislation was not a reversal of the policy of the last Parliament, and reminded the House that Mr. Dillwyn, a leading member of the Liberal party, had vigorously opposed the Act of 1869. All the present bill would do would be to extend the principle of that Act and of the subsequent Act of 1873. Mr. Gladstone dwelt on the political dangers of the course taken by the Conservative party. The concessions made to them by the Liberal majority in the hour of its triumph were now made the basis of future demands and the justification of the reopening of a closed controversy. Noticing Mr. Disraeli's suggestion that it was hoped to defeat the bill by time, Mr. Gladstone said that if the bill was in danger it was from its own exceptional nature, and from the obscure and contradictory speeches of the Ministers, and he especially pointed out the discrepancies in Sir Stafford Northcote's speech. He justified the dismissal of the Commission by the impossibility of asking them to carry out a new policy, and then he told the House that the Act would be administered on much the same lines. If regard for the "pious founder" was to justify a reactionary policy, what security was there for the University Tests Act? If they were not attacked, it would be the power and not the will which would be wanting. But the only title by which the Church could lay claim to the pre-Reformation schools was the interference of Parliament with the wills of pious founders. How far was this policy of disturbance to proceed? In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone repeated his objections to the reactionary character of the measure, which, he said, was a challenge to the next Liberal majority and a danger to the stable legislation which had been characteristic of this country. Mr. Disraeli said he remained of the opinion which he had expressed on the first night of the debate, that nothing new had been said which justified its prolongation, and which could not have been more fitly said in Committee. The recognition of founders' wills was part of the principles of the Act of 1869; it was extended in 1873, and it was merely developed in this bill. Consequently, he had a right to say that the principles of legislation on this matter were the same on both sides of the House, and all the objections, therefore, to the bill were properly matters for Committee. Lord Sandon's amendment was intended to prevent the Church from having a monopoly of the governing bodies, which was never desired; but if the words were not satisfactory they could be considered in Committee. So, also, such points as the case of the Birmingham school, the Puritan schools, and the Manchester school could be dealt with there. It was never intended to exclude Nonconformists from the governing bodies, nor Nonconformist children from exhibitions, nor was there anything in the bill to compel masters to be in holy orders. If the House had gone into Committee instead of prolonging the debate, all these doubtful points would have been cleared up long ago. As to the bill being a mistake because it would reunite the Liberal party, Mr. Disraeli remarked that if it only produced that result he was thankful for having introduced it, because there would then be some chance of carrying on the business of the country with credit and comfort. Moreover, ever since the reunion came off the calculated Ministerial majority had doubled. Mr. Disraeli explained, further, that the dissolution of the Commission was necessary because it could not get on with trustees; and he read an extract from the report of the School Inquiry Commission recommending the employment of the Charity Commissioners. The bill, he said, in conclusion, was a very good bill, being founded on the experience and reflection of two successive Governments; and now that the debate was over—with which, of course, education had no more to do than the comet—he urged the House to go into Committee and proceed with a piece of legislation which would be serviceable and satisfactory to the country. On a division, Mr. Fawcett's resolution was negatived by 262 to 193. The House then went into Committee, but the consideration of the clauses was postponed. The amendments to the Public Health (Ireland) Act were considered and agreed to; the Police Force Expenses Bill was passed through Committee; the Alderney Harbour Bill, the Colonial Clergy Bill, and the Attorneys and Solicitors Bill were read the third time and passed.

The greater portion of Wednesday's sitting was devoted to the consideration, in Committee, of the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill. After the Government had withdrawn the Friendly Societies Bill, and the Speaker had left the chair, Mr. Fawcett moved at once to report progress, contending that it was impossible, after the speech of the Premier the preceding night, to go on with the measure, as his observations were in direct conflict with those of Lord Sandon when introducing the bill. The motion was negatived by 82 to 62. On clause 1 Mr. A. Brown moved an amendment to the effect that all powers and duties by the Endowed Schools Act vested in or imposed on the Endowed Schools Commissioners should continue in force for a period of five years from the date of the Act. This amendment was debated until a quarter to six, when, according to rule, further proceeding was stopped. The Royal (East India) Ordnance Corps Compensation Bill was read the second time, and the Public Health (Ireland) Bill was read the third time and passed. The Regimental Exchanges and other bills were brought in.

On Thursday Mr. Cross, in reply to Sir C. Legard, stated that the police engaged in the investigation of the reported fight between a dog and a man at Hanley have found nothing whatever to corroborate the same; and in reply to a further question of Mr. Melly as to his authority for his previous statement in the House that he believed the report to be correct, the right hon. gentleman added that he had made such statement after a communication he had had with the editor of the newspaper which had originated the account of the alleged occurrence. The House having gone into Committee for the purpose of considering her Majesty's Message, Mr. Disraeli moved that the annual sum of £15,000 be granted to her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, the said annuity to be settled on his Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert for his life in such manner as her Majesty shall think proper, and to commence from the date of the coming of age of his Royal Highness. The right hon. gentleman said the delicate state of the health of Prince Leopold has prevented him from adopting a profession, which in the instance of his Royal brothers has been followed by them with energy and success. Prince

Leopold is a student, and of no common order. His predispositions are for the pursuit of science and of learning, and for the cultivation of those fine arts which adorn life and give lustre to a nation. They could now contemplate the public labours of the Prince Consort with something of the candour of posterity. He refined the taste, multiplied the enjoyments, and elevated the moral sense of the great body of the people. Nor has his influence since he departed from us ceased. Public opinion has maintained the impulse which he gave to our civilisation because it sympathised with it; it has maintained in the highest degree that great improvement which he introduced in the manners and sentiments of the people. The example of such a father will guide and animate Prince Leopold throughout his life. The motion was seconded by Mr. Gladstone in a brief but appropriate speech. Mr. P. Taylor having uttered a protest against the vote, the motion was agreed to nem. con. The House then resumed the consideration of clause 1 of the Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill, providing for the transfer of the powers from the existing Commissioners to the Charity Commissioners. After some further discussion the Committee divided, when Mr. Browne's amendment to continue the Commissioners for five years longer was defeated by a majority of 218 to 133. The clause was then agreed to. The remainder of the evening was occupied with the consideration of other clauses of the bill.

LAW AND POLICE.

Lord Hatherley having reversed the decision of Vice-Chancellor Malins, by which the Oriental Financial Corporation were held bound to pay the principal and interest of bills to the amount of £10,000 for which they had been sued by Overend, Gurney, and Co., an appeal was made to the House of Lords, and yesterday week their Lordships affirmed Lord Hatherley's judgment.

Dr. Kenealy's case was before the Benchers of Gray's Inn last Saturday; but, a medical certificate having been put in showing that the learned counsel was unable to appear, the inquiry was adjourned till the 1st of next month.

During the late Tichborne trial certain friends of the Claimant proposed to exhibit a portrait-picture of the scene in court and afterwards to circulate and sell photographs of the same. A person named Brock was engaged in the arrangements for the latter purpose, and he has sued a nephew of Mr. Whalley for salary and commission; but Mr. Commissioner Kerr, on Tuesday, referred the matter to arbitration.

In the Court of Admiralty judgment has been delivered on the salvage claims against the French Atlantic steamer *Amerique*. Sir R. Phillimore, estimating the value of the vessel and cargo at £190,000, awarded £30,000 to the salvors—namely, £500 to the Auburn, £14,000 to the E. T. Barry, and £15,500 to the Spray.

The affairs of Mr. Peter M. Hoare, one of the members for Southampton in the last Parliament, came before the Chief Judge in the Bankruptcy Court, on Monday, upon appeal from a decision of the Judge of the Southampton County Court. The liabilities were £104,000, and creditors for £9000 were desirous that the estate should be liquidated by arrangement. Mr. Ashworth, cotton-spinner, Bolton, had, prior to the registration of the resolutions, obtained an adjudication in bankruptcy against the debtor, and he appealed against the order made in the County Court for registration of the resolutions and the annulment of the adjudication. His Lordship dismissed the appeal, with costs.

Three hundred pounds damages were awarded at the Maidstone Assizes, on Wednesday, in a singular breach-of-promise action brought by Miss Susan Tredwell, aged twenty-five, against Mr. Henry Flueke, aged thirty-five. The defendant became engaged to the plaintiff in 1872, and kept up a correspondence with her, writing more than 500 letters, till June, 1873. The parties were to be married in that month, but on the day before the date fixed for the wedding the plaintiff wrote to say he could not fulfil his promise. He afterwards renewed the engagement; but, in November, he married another lady, though for some time he continued to correspond with the plaintiff, leading her to suppose that he was still a bachelor.

An action for breach of promise was heard at Bedford, on Wednesday, before Chief Baron Kelly. The plaintiff is the daughter of a publican named Adams, at a village near Luton, and the defendant, Thomas Jeenes, is a farmer at Needingworth, near St. Ives. Evidence was given to show that the defendant had broken the engagement upon three different occasions, but after each had begged forgiveness. At Christmas, 1870, the defendant entirely broke off the engagement, giving as his reason that the plaintiff had a bad temper. The jury awarded £1000 damages.

An action tried at Edinburgh, on Tuesday, in which Mr. Robert Shields, a draper at Falkirk, sued the North British Railway Company for compensation for injuries received in January last, in a collision at Bonnybridge, on the North British Railway, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for £3000. Mr. Harris, a lace-dealer at Nottingham, has obtained £1000 damages from the Midland Railway Company for injuries received in a collision near Rotherham, in January.

A Nottingham jury has declined to convict two men charged with bribery at a municipal election. Several witnesses deposed to having received half a crown apiece from them with instructions how to vote.

Judgment was given, on Tuesday, by the Newmarket magistrates on the case in which Mr. Chaplin, as one of the stewards of the Jockey Club, was formally summoned for having permitted betting on the Newmarket racecourse. After having heard the legal points discussed by counsel at considerable length, the magistrates decided that the case did not come within the meaning or intention of the Act, and accordingly dismissed the summons. An application for a case for the Court of Queen's Bench was then granted.

Emma Dollitelle, aged nineteen, who had been employed as a servant, jumped off Waterloo Bridge into the river on Sunday afternoon, but was rescued by a young man who was rowing in a boat. The girl, when brought up at Bow-street, on Monday, said she was very miserable and was tired of her life, and the magistrate remanded her.—Three charges of forgery, by cheques drawn on Messrs. Cox and Co., were brought, on Tuesday, against Edward Goham. The prisoner made no defence, and was committed for trial.—The offence of wilfully damaging the railings on the Thames Embankment was severely punished on Wednesday by Mr. Vaughan, who sentenced a lad of fifteen to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

John Murphy has incurred three months' hard labour for attempting to avenge a friend who is undergoing six months of the same regimen for wife-beating. Meeting the wife in White-chapel, he attacked her and a companion in a brutal manner, and was convicted of both assaults. His sister, Julia Murphy, rushed at the prosecutrix while she was following Murphy to the police-station, and struck her. She was fined 20s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The summons against Mr. Chaplin for permitting betting at the July meeting, to which we alluded last week, was heard at Newmarket, on Tuesday, before Colonel Fryer and Mr. Dobede. Mr. Sanderson Tennant, who was instructed by Mr. Louis Lewis for the prosecution, used every possible argument to obtain a conviction; but, after a searching inquiry, which lasted more than four hours, the magistrates dismissed the case. We hear that they differed in opinion, but that Mr. Dobede, as chairman, had a casting vote, and overruled his colleague. Leave to appeal was granted, and the case will probably be taken to the Court of Common Pleas. We must confess that we were surprised at the decision, for Mr. Warner's and Mr. Chaplin's cases resembled each other so closely that the magistrates may almost be said to have made "a distinction without a difference." Personally we have no sympathy whatever with suburban meetings, which are not of the smallest benefit to the turf, and the races at which are too often neither more nor less than a succession of barefaced robberies. Still, this was quite apart from the question at issue; and we should be very glad to see a short Act drawn clearly laying down the precise description of betting which is in future to be regarded as legal.

The racing of the past few days may be dismissed very briefly. The Liverpool Cup added one more to the long list of handicaps which have been won by three-year-olds this season, as two horses of that age—Blantyre (7 st. 1 lb.) and Selsea Bill (7 st. 1 lb.)—ran a slashing race home, the former winning in the last stride by a short head, and crediting Mr. Merry with his first race of any importance this year. Mont Valerien (7 st. 7 lb.) ran as badly as ever, and Charles (6 st. 10 lb.) does not seem to be one of Captain Machell's happy investments. Selsea Bill was second for another important race on the following day; Strathavon, who has run a little straighter of late, beat Bonny Blue Eye very cleverly; and BIRTHRIGHT was the only one of the entries that cared to oppose Lilly Agnes for the Skelmersdale Cup. Lady Glenorchy proved as wayward as usual at Huntingdon, finishing nowhere in the Hinchbrook Stakes, for which she started a strong favourite, and winning the Milton Stakes cleverly on the following day. Old Shannon (8 st. 12 lb.) carried off the Huntingdonshire Stakes from a very moderate field; the layers of 10 to 1 on Tangible, in the Ramsay Abbey Stakes, had the misery of seeing him very restive at the start, and beaten easily by Fairy King; and Prince Charlie was allowed a walk over for the Cup, M. Lefevre wisely declining to send Blenheim to try one more fall with him.

Despite the numerous sales of blood stock that have taken place lately, there is still plenty of money in the market for really good animals; and on Saturday last, at the dispersal of the Waresley stud, eleven yearlings, seven of them by Blinkhoolie, averaged 270 gs. A grand-looking, powerful colt by Blinkhoolie—Aline made 860 gs.; and he was followed by a filly by Lord Clifden—Chamade (600 gs.) and a filly by the same sire from Summer's Eve (430 gs.). The brood-mares also sold exceedingly well, Porter giving 1000 gs. for Summer's Eve and her colt foal by Pero Gomez, and 1120 gs. for Aline and her filly foal by Blinkhoolie. The last-mentioned sire, who is one of the most beautifully-bred horses in the kingdom, was bought in for £2900 gs., which far more nearly represents his real value than the 450 gs. for which Mr. Chaplin so unaccountably sacrificed him at the conclusion of his racing career.

A capital match between Surrey and Middlesex concluded on Saturday last in favour of the latter team by 41 runs. The scoring was heavy on both sides, Messrs. I. D. Walker (60), C. F. Buller (44), and E. Rutter (52), doing most of the hitting; while Southerton, as usual, was very deadly with the ball, and took no less than nine wickets. Lancashire v. Kent ended in a draw, as two days did not prove sufficient to play it out. The former county had five wickets to fall, and wanted 58 runs to win, so neither side could claim much advantage. Mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. W. G. Grace, who scored 104 and took seven wickets in the first innings of the Players of the North, the Gentlemen of the South won by four wickets. Neither side was by any means a representative one, for the Gentlemen had a very weak "tail," and Daft and other great northern professionals did not play. A. Smith scored 99 in fine style, and Mr. A. P. Lucas (48 and 23) gave an exceedingly meritorious exhibition of cricket. Surrey v. Sussex ended in a draw, in favour of the former, as the scoring was so heavy that three days did not suffice to finish it. Surrey made 344—Jupp playing a splendid innings of 154; while Sussex, thanks chiefly to Charlwood (53 and 46) and Fillery (28 and 105), compiled 178 and 268. The Surrey club have obtained a thirty-years' lease of the Oval at a very low rent, and a fund is being raised for various improvements.

On Monday evening W. H. Eyre, Thames R.C., and W. Fawcus, Tynemouth R.C., two of the challengers for the Wingfield sculls, rowed a trial heat from Putney to Mortlake to decide who should be entitled to meet the holder, E. C. Dicker, Cambridge University R.C. Fawcus, who has been very unlucky of late, was suffering from an injury to his left hand, which naturally made him steer a most erratic course, and he was beaten by three lengths after a punishing struggle. Eyre, therefore, met Dicker over the same course on Wednesday evening; but, with odds of 3 to 1 against him, never had the smallest chance from start to finish, and was defeated by about one hundred yards, the time of the race being 25 min. 45 sec.

Captain Wilson, of the Gloucester prison, has been appointed governor of the Kent county prison.

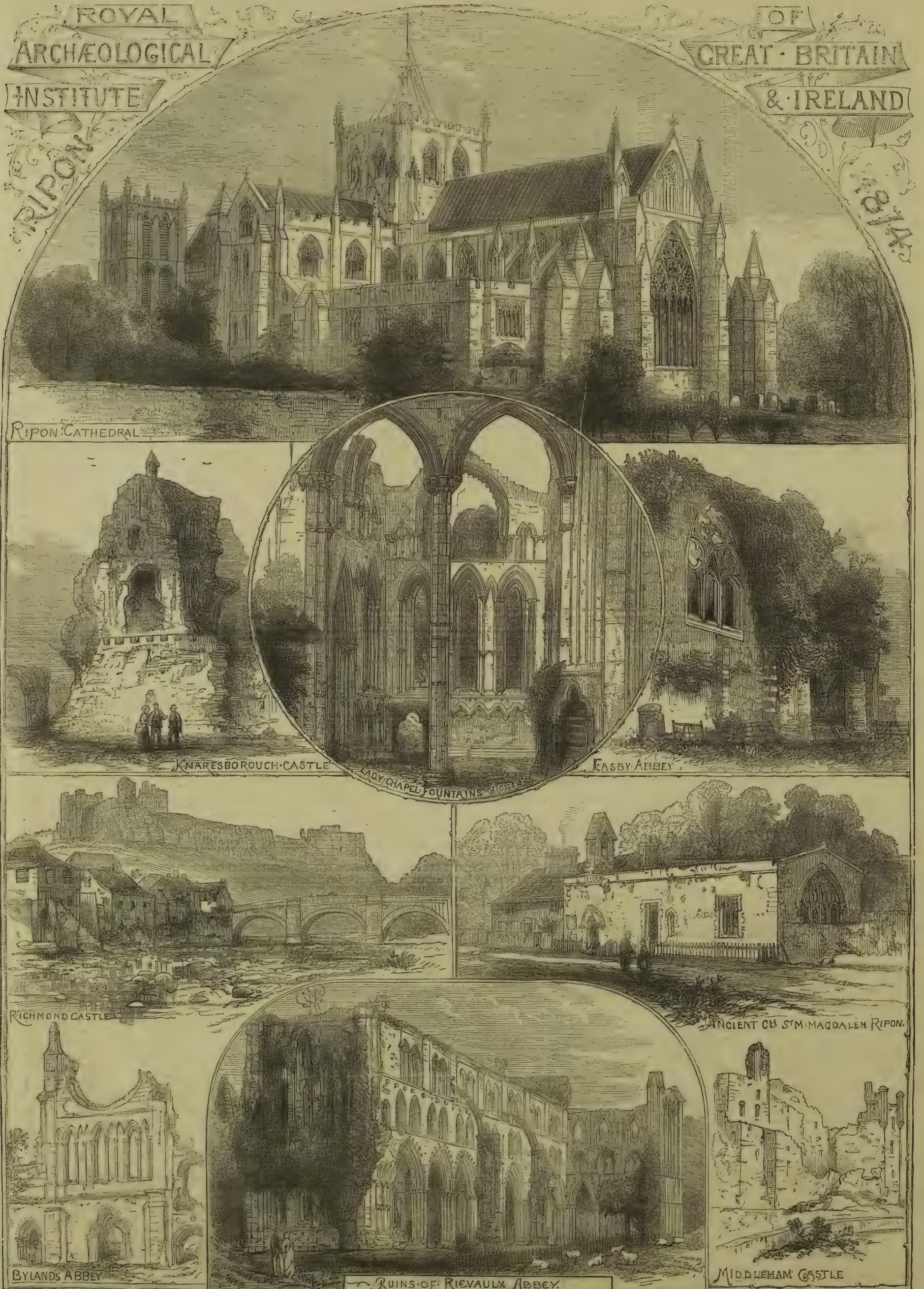
The sale of tickets for the Gloucester Musical Festival, to be held on Sept. 8, and three following days, began last week, and the result augurs well for the success of the meeting.

A memorial of the late Sir Thomas Acland, M.P., having been subscribed for by Lords Fortescue and Devon and other noblemen, it has taken the form of a granite cross, which has been erected in Killerton Park, near Exeter, by Messrs. Easton and Son, after an elegant design by Colonel C. Cocks.

An inquest was held, on Wednesday, at Portslade, East Sussex, on the body of Mr. John Rapler, who died from hydrophobia. The deceased was attacked and bitten by a mad dog on April 1 last, and, although he had the wounds dressed, he displayed symptoms of hydrophobia about ten days ago, and subsequently died.

A fancy sale has been held this week at the Great Hall, Tunbridge-wells, in aid of the extension of the various branches of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic—viz., the hospital in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, London; the country and convalescent branch, Finchley; the Ladies' Samaritan Society and the pension fund for the incurable.

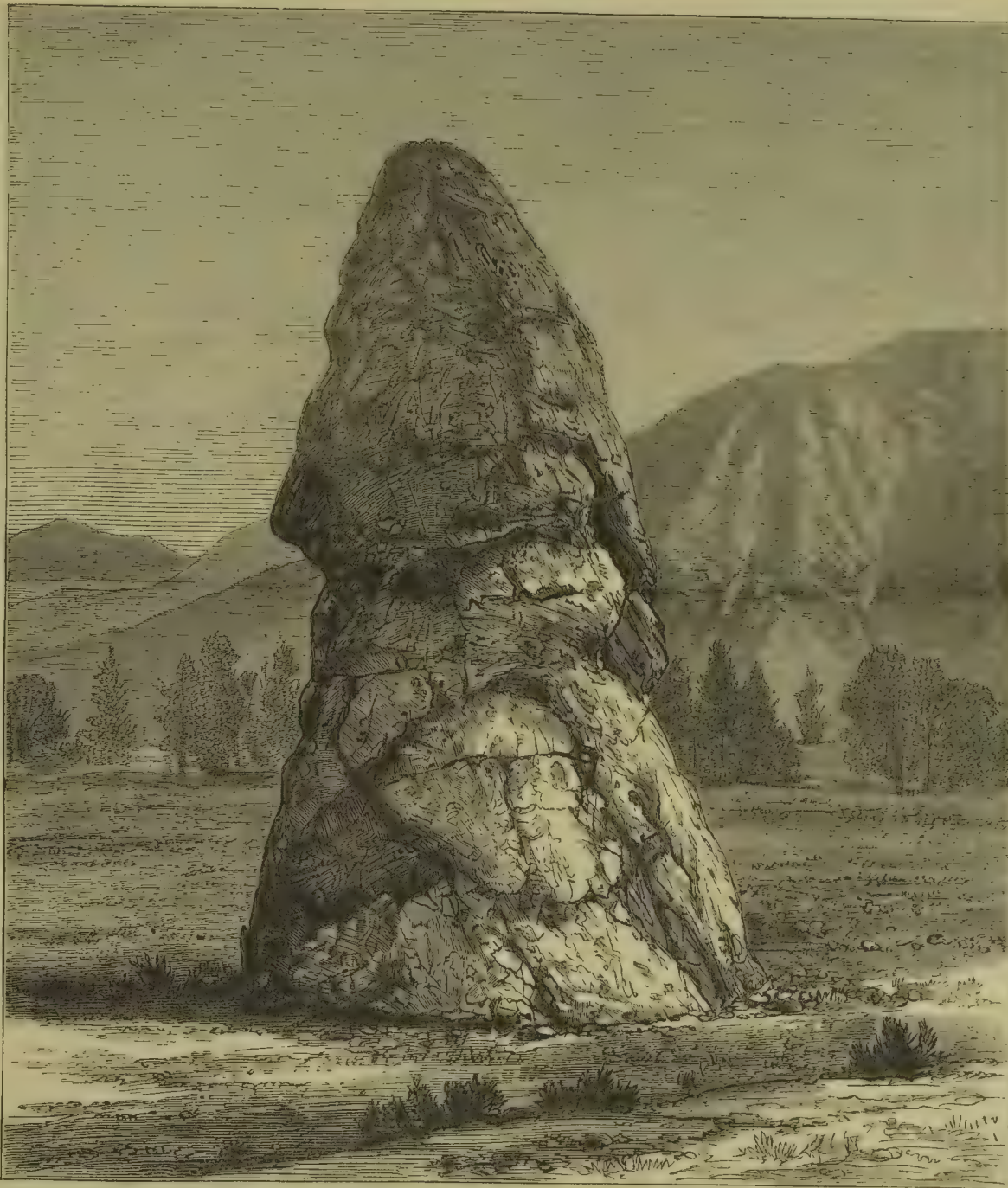
A replica of the portrait of Sir William Fergusson was presented, on Tuesday, by a deputation of the subscribers, to the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. The deputation were received by Dr. Simpson, president of the college. President M'Laglan, Edinburgh, as representing the subscribers, presented the portrait, and the gift was acknowledged by the president. The picture will be placed in the portrait-gallery.



VIEWS IN AND NEAR RIPON.

THE YELLOWSTONE HOT SPRINGS.

Several descriptive notices and Engravings have made our readers acquainted with the extraordinary natural curiosities of the Upper Yellowstone and Firehole Region, in Wyoming Territory and Montana, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and near the sources of the great river Missouri, or of its largest western tributaries. We were lately indebted to Serjeant Sleigh for the opportunity of copying a set of photographs, brought from America by him, which represented some of the most remarkable features of this district, abounding in geysers or boiling fountains, and in marvellous incrustations of calcareous or siliceous matter, like those of Lake Taupo and Rotorua, in New Zealand. The United States' Congress, two years ago, passed an Act reserving this portion of its dominion, fifty-five miles broad and sixty-five miles in length, from private agricultural or other occupation, in order that the wonders and grand beauties of its scenery may always be enjoyed by visitors from every part of the world. In the neighbourhood of Gardiner's River, which joins the Yellowstone, are the Mammoth Hot Springs, the subjects of two of our Illustrations. Here the hot water flows down steep walls of rock from a terrace above, and fills the beautiful white basins it has hollowed out in each ledge of the cliff. These basins are from 4 ft. to 8 ft. wide, and 2 ft. or 4 ft. deep, making perfect natural baths, of different degrees of warmth. The white deposit covers the entire side of a mountain 1000 ft. high, and extending one mile in length. Not far from this is an extinct geyser, which has built up a cone of lime, 42 ft. high and 22 ft. in diameter at the base, formed



THE MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE, NORTH AMERICA : THE CAP OF LIBERTY.

of the successive deposits of matter from its old eruptions of boiling water. This cone is called "The Cap of Liberty," from the fancied resemblance of its shape to that of the emblematic head-dress worn by the revolted slaves of ancient Rome.

RIPON, YORKSHIRE.

The Royal Archaeological Institute meets for its yearly congress this week at Ripon, a quiet little Cathedral town in the North Riding of Yorkshire. It is a place which has some attractions for the historical or antiquarian student; but its past importance was chiefly that of one of the ecclesiastical centres of the North Country, and a favourite residence of the Archbishops of York till after the middle of the thirteenth century. A monastery connected with that of Melrose was founded here by the Saxon Kings of Northumbria when their kingdom extended to the Forth. It was probably by King Athelstane that the manor of Ripon was attached to the see of York. This town had some woollen manufacture in the time of the Plantagenets, and was famous for the making of steel spurs at a later period; it was also a notable horse market. But in the sixteenth century its trade was much decayed. The Popish rebellion of 1569, called "The Rising of the North," led by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, made Ripon its headquarters, and many unfortunate men were beheaded here after its defeat. In 1640 a conference was held at Ripon between the English and Scottish Parliamentary Commissioners at the beginning of the Civil Wars. The town was captured in 1643 by the troops of the Parliament under Sir Thomas Mauleverer, and in 1646 King Charles, after being given up by the



THE MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, GARDINER'S RIVER.

Scottish General Lesley to Cromwell, was conducted through Ripon as a prisoner, on his way to Holmby House, Northamptonshire.

The Cathedral or Minster, almost the only building of great interest in the town, was partly constructed in the twelfth century by Archbishop Roger, who built the choir of York Minster. His work at Ripon was replaced by other buildings; the choir here being of Decorated thirteenth-century architecture, and the Perpendicular nave two centuries later; the central tower also was rebuilt in 1451. The beautiful west front, a very pure example of Early English, was erected by Archbishop Walter Gray, between 1215 and 1255. It consists of a central gable, 103 ft. high, between flanking towers somewhat higher, which are held apart from the main structure by flat buttresses, rising quite to the top. Three portals, adorned with receding ranges of double shafts, are surmounted by five pointed windows, above which are five lancets. The whole design has the merit of harmony, and the ornamentation is tasteful. The interior has a nave of unusual width, 87 ft., including the aisles; the transepts, of Archbishop Roger's building; a choir screen of rich fifteenth-century tabernacle work; and the contributions of three distinct periods in the choir, which has some fine decorative sculpture and stained-glass windows. In the crypt is a curious narrow passage, called St. Wilfrid's Needle, through which, according to Camden, women accused of unchastity were required to squeeze themselves, by way of an ordeal, to prove their innocence. St. Wilfrid, who lived in the seventh century, was perhaps the founder of the original Saxon church upon this site; and Roman masonry is distinguished in the crypt.

The ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, in Stammergate, and that of St. Anne, or Maison Dieu, at Agnes-gate, High-street, may be deemed worthy of antiquarian notice. The former was founded in 1140 by Archbishop Thurston, for the care of lepers, and the small chapel there is of very old date. The hospital at St. Agnes Gate is occupied by eight poor old women. Ailey or Ilshow Hill, a mound in one of the Canons' gardens, has been found to contain bones of men and horses. It is supposed a battle was fought here between the Northumbrian Saxons and the Danes, or Norsemen.

The park of Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of Ripon, two miles from the town, is an elaborate example of the artificial landscape gardening of the last century. It was laid out by Mr. John Aislabie, some time Chancellor of the Exchequer in the reigns of the first two Georges. Its pleasure-grounds have terraced walks between formal hedges or yew, and long canals watering green lawns, but opening here and there into ponds, with statuary and sculptured fountains. They lead to miniature temples, arbours, and prospect towers, arranged with manifest contrivance, till a door in a wall is suddenly opened, giving the visitor a sight of Fountains Abbey. The ruins of this magnificent Cistercian monastery are situated within the park. They are, of course, very carefully preserved by the noble owner. The foundation and early history of the Abbey are narrated by Mr. J. R. Walbran, in a book of "Memorials" published by the Surtees Society. It was, like Kievaulx Abbey, in this county, a colony of Reformed Benedictines, from Cîteaux or Clairvaux, in Eastern France, under the direction of St. Bernard. They settled here in 1132, with some other Benedictine monks from York, and soon acquired a large amount of wealth bequeathed to their community by Hugh, Dean of York, who had retired to die amongst them. The third Abbot, Henry Murdac, was chosen Archbishop of York, in 1147, upon the deposition of Archbishop St. William, who was a nephew of King Stephen. The partisans of St. William, or rather of King Stephen, thereupon attacked Fountains Abbey, and partly destroyed it by fire. The nave and north and south transepts, however, of the Abbey Church, which are of that age, and of Transition Norman architecture, escaped this destruction. The present choir is of the Early English style, and was built in the first half of the thirteenth century. There was a beautiful "chapel of nine altars," forming an eastern transept beyond the choir. The chapter-house, adjoining the south transept, is of the same date, and is remarkable for being divided into three aisles by a double row of columns. Here ten of the abbots were buried previously to 1345. The cloisters, the court-house, the refectory, the dormitory, the abbot's house (with its stately hall), the hospitium or guest-house, and the infirmary, may be distinguished among the ruins. The last two abbots, in the reign of Henry VIII., were Thirsk and Bradley. They gave up the monastery to the King, with its vast landed estates, which extended over a hundred square miles.

Several other places in the North Riding should be mentioned upon this occasion, as they appear in our page of illustrations of the neighbourhood. Knaresborough is near Harrogate, about twelve miles south of Ripon, on the high and steep bank of the Nidd. Here is the ruined keep of a strong castle, built in the reign of Edward III., and given by him to his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. There was an older Norman castle, belonging successively to Serlo de Burgh, Eustace St. John, and the Statevilles, lords of this manor. It sheltered the murderers of Archbishop Thomas à Becket for a twelvemonth after their audacious crime. King Richard II. was detained here some time on his way to Pontefract. The castle was besieged in 1644 by Colonel Lilburne for the Parliament, and was captured, to be afterwards destroyed. On the opposite bank of the river,

in a limestone cliff overhung by trees, is the celebrated "Dropping Well," a pretty effect of water from the spring above trickling in many little streamlets through the roof of a cavern. The cave of St. Robert or St. Giles, and several other chambers, which were cut in the soft rock, it is said, by religious hermits who made their cells and chapels here, are situated on the banks of the Nidd. This was the scene of the murder of Daniel Clarke, in 1744, by the schoolmaster Eugene Aram, whose story is the subject of Bulwer-Lytton's romance, and of an impressive poem by Hood. His crime was discovered fourteen years afterwards, when he was arrested at Lynn, in Norfolk, and was hanged at York in 1759. Mother Shipton, the supposed witch or prophetess, is said to have been a native of Knaresborough. A very meritorious person of this town was "Blind Jack," a self-taught mechanical genius in the last century, who became, in spite of his blindness, the road-maker and bridge-builder of Yorkshire.

Richmond, on the Swale, is far north of Ripon, but is worthy of a visit, when archaeologists find themselves in that part of the country. They will also look at the remains of Easby Abbey, a mile from Richmond town. The old castle, founded by Alain de Rougemont, a son of Eudes, Duke of Brittany, and a follower of William the Conqueror, was, under the Normans, the seat of ruling power over the north of England. The fifth Earl of Richmond was also sovereign Duke of Brittany, and it was he, in the middle of the twelfth century, who built the great keep here. His daughter was the Lady Constance of Shakspeare's "King John," mother of young Arthur. The earldom of Richmond was not long retained by the Dukes of Brittany. It was given by Edward III. to John of Gaunt, from whom Henry Tudor, in the fifteenth century, claimed to inherit this title. He therefore, when he became King Henry VII., transferred its name to his own residence at Shene, on the banks of the Thames. The dukedom of Richmond, with the site of the castle, was bestowed by Henry VIII. upon his natural son, Henry Fitzroy. This example was imitated by Charles II., who conferred the same gift on Charles Lennox, his son by Louise de Querouaille, ancestor of the present Duke of Richmond. The walls and buildings of the castle occupy five acres on the summit of a rock overhanging a bend of the river. The massive keep, 100 ft. high, with its walls 11 ft. thick, has not been much injured by time. Its situation is most picturesque, and there is a magnificent view from the top. The Golden Tower, Robin Hood's Tower, and Scolland Hall, the banquet-room of this castle, are fine specimens of Norman baronial architecture. At Easby, a mile from Richmond along the riverside, are the ruins of an abbey dedicated to St. Agatha in the twelfth century. It was under the protection of the Scropes of Bolton, in the Plantagenet times.

Middleham Castle, in Wensleydale, on the banks of the Ure, lies a few miles south-west of Richmond. It will be in the recollection of every reader of Lord Lytton's historical romance, "The Last of the Barons." The Nevilles got it by marriage from the family of the Breton Earls of Richmond. The keep is old Norman, but the remainder was built in the reign of Henry IV., by that Neville who was Earl of Westmoreland. It belonged to the great Neville, Earl of Warwick, "the King-Maker," in the time of Edward IV. It is doubtful whether that King was really detained here as a prisoner in 1469, but he was here as Warwick's guest; and Lady Anne, Warwick's daughter, who was Duchess of Gloucester, here gave birth to a child, the only son of Richard III.; this child died before the battle of Bosworth.

In the opposite direction from Ripon—that is to say, eastward over the hills and moors between Thirsk and Malton—are the remains of Byland Abbey and Rievaulx Abbey. The former will be found near the Coxwold railway station, and will reward the visitor for spending a couple of hours there. The monastery was founded in the twelfth century by the monks from Furness, in North Lancashire, who had been disturbed by the invading Scots in their proper abode. Bishop Wymund, of the Isle of Man, who was Lord of Furness when deprived of his rank and wealth, and even of his eyesight, as a punishment for treason and tyranny, was permitted to retire to Byland Abbey. Seven or eight miles farther on, at Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham's seat, near Helmsley, are the beautiful ruins of Rievaulx, named from the small river Rie or Rye. The beauty, indeed, is quite as much in the surrounding scenery as in the architectural fragments, graceful as these are, intermixed with ivy and fern, green turf and lusty bushes. The founder of this noble house of prayer and charity and study was the great warrior-baron of Helmsley, Walter Espec, who, in 1137, at the "Battle of the Standard," near Northallerton, stood foremost against the invading Scottish host. This hero of old English chivalry, mourning for the death of his son, vowed to give all his lands and the rest of his life Christ. He consulted St. Bernard, and by several gifts provided for the establishment, in Yorkshire and Bedfordshire, of two or three Augustinian, Benedictine, and Cistercian communities. Finally, he became a monk at Rievaulx. The nineteenth century may hold itself wise enough to regard such an example with utter scorn; but a man like Walter Espec was not a mere piling fool and dupe of priestcraft; nor were the other disciples of St. Bernard in that age of earnest faith and inspired self-devotion.

These are some of the interesting places in North Yorkshire, this week accessible to the

members of the Royal Archaeological Institute. The proceedings began on Tuesday, when the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon welcomed the institute at the Townhall. Lord Talbot de Malahide, the last year's president, then resigned his chair to the Marquis of Ripon. The Bishop of Ripon, with the Dean and Chapter, showed the cathedral, and Sir Gilbert Scott described its restorations, which have lately cost £40,000. Addresses were delivered, and there was a procession, followed by a luncheon. On Wednesday they went to see Fountains Abbey, lunched at Studley Royal, and heard from Mr. E. Sharpe an instructive account of the Cistercian monastic buildings. There was a conversazione in the evening at the Ripon Museum.

CIVIC HOSPITALITIES.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

The banquet at which, in pursuance of a good old custom, the Lord Mayor annually entertains her Majesty's Ministers, was held on Wednesday, with all the pomp and circumstance which mark the hospitalities of the Chief Magistrate of the City. Mr. Disraeli and most of the chief members of the Government were present, and the company also included a large number of Members of Parliament. The Secretary for War replied for "The Army," the First Lord of the Admiralty for "The Navy," and Sir Garnet Wolseley for "The Reserve Forces." Mr. Disraeli, in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," reviewed the work of the Session, and claimed for the Government that they had attempted to redress grievances, improve the condition of the people, and strengthen the bulwarks of religious liberty. Mr. Disraeli subsequently proposed the Lord Mayor's health, with a graceful reference to the pleasure he had had in communicating to his Lordship the fact that the Queen had been pleased to confer upon him a baronetcy. Speeches were also made by the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, and Mr. Cross.

COMPLIMENT TO LITERATURE AND ART.

The Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion House, on Tuesday night, to about 300 ladies and gentlemen, English and foreign, most of whom were in some way identified with literature or art. Singers, painters, novelists, and newspaper editors were invited, as well as several well-known "special correspondents." On the immediate right of the Lord Mayor sat the Marquis and Marchioness de Caux (Madame Adeline Patti), Lord Lytton, Alderman Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., Sir George Elvey, and other principal guests; and, on his left, the Lady Mayoress, Lord Houghton, Sir Francis Grant (President of the Royal Academy), Lord Ravensworth and Lady Eleanor Liddell, and Sir Arthur Helps. In proposing the toast of "English and Foreign Literature and Art," the Lord Mayor thought it necessary to answer the question, What did the Lord Mayor know about literature and art? His reply was that a man might be a very good judge of pastry though he was not a confectioner. As a rule, the citizens were not so wanting in thought or in mind as some might fancy. They laboured hard during certain hours of the day, and then they longed for change and recreation. The "fresh woods and pastures new" which they sought were found in literature and art. The truth was, they believed in literature and art more, perhaps, than they should, and he ventured to say, a great deal more than many of the professors themselves did. He had no hesitation in saying that if there was a man in that assembly who was indebted for what he had and what he was to literature and art, he was that man. The Lord Mayor, like others, spent leisure hours with the poets; he had in times past studied "Night and Morning," he had sat with "Friends in Council," had enjoyed "The Pleasures of Hope," and was now basking in "The Pleasures of Memory." He coupled with the toast the names of Lord Houghton, Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy; and M. Halanzier, Director of the Opera at Paris. All these gentlemen severally responded. Sir Francis Grant, in the course of his speech, said he was very glad that the Lord Mayor had included in his invitation many distinguished artists who were not yet members of the Royal Academy, but who had this year greatly distinguished themselves by the exhibition of their works before the public. He saw there with no small pleasure Miss Thompson, who had certainly succeeded in touching a chord of sympathy in the hearts of all her fellow-countrymen by her admirable picture of the "Roll-Call." The Marquis de Caux responded for his wife, whose name had been mentioned in connection with the toast of "Music." Sir Julius Benedict also replied to this toast. "English and Foreign Journalism" was replied to by Mr. G. A. Sala; M. Louis Hyman, of the *Echo du Parlement*, of Brussels; and Mr. George Sauer, of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Alfred Wigan acknowledged the toast of "Prosperity to the Drama." Sir Arthur Helps proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and Lord Ravensworth that of the Lady Mayoress.

Blairboyle, in Perthshire, has been sold by Mr. James Moffatt, the proprietor, to Mr. Lee, of Edinburgh, for £28,500.

Mr. Ward's picture, "Luther's First Study of the Bible," which had been purchased by subscription for the British and Foreign Bible Society, was, on Monday, presented to the society by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, and accepted on behalf of it by the Earl of Shaftesbury. It was stated that during the last sixty or seventy years nearly fifteen million copies of Luther's Bible had been distributed by the society.

WORK AND WAGES.

The dispute between the colliery-owners of South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire and their miners was said to be at an end, the executive of the colliers' union having offered that the men should resume work at a reduction of 10 per cent—the remaining 2½ per cent. to be left to arbitration—and the coal-owners having accepted this proposal. But we have subsequently learned that much apprehension is felt in the South Yorkshire coal district with regard to the feeling of the miners on strike. At a meeting attended by several thousand men at Barnsley on Wednesday night the officials of the Miners' Association were denounced.

Riots have taken place at the Edmund's Main Colliery, near Farnsley, in connection with the miners' strike. Some workmen, having come for coal to be used on a railway, were set upon by a mob and pelted with stones and brickbats. A force of police was sent to the scene of the attack.

An agreement by which the men return to work on Monday, at 4s. 6d. per day, has terminated the strike of the Kingswood colliers. The matter is to be settled by arbitration.

Mr. Assheton Smith, of the Llanberis slate-quarries, has given up his objection to the quarrymen's union, and the men return to work, retaining their union tickets.

Belfast has as yet small prospect of a solution of the millworkers' strike. The women have held a public meeting and carried resolutions expressing their unalterable determination not to return to work unless at their former wages. The Vicar, a Roman Catholic Bishop, and a Presbyterian minister have been requested to mediate.

The executive committee of the National Agricultural Labourers' Union met at Leamington on Monday, and voted £1000 for relief of locked-out labourers. There is an increase of £50 voted for the Newmarket district, owing to emigration expenses. The union have decided to continue free passages to Canada throughout the season, believing emigration to be their most powerful weapon in the present struggle. The general secretary, Mr. Taylor, who was present, gave a satisfactory report of his march of labourers. The pilgrimage has so far produced £653, after paying all expenses.

A large meeting was held on Wednesday night at Liverpool for the purpose of expressing sympathy and bidding farewell to a number of agricultural labourers from the eastern counties leaving for Canada in the steamer *Sarmatian*, in consequence of the lock-out now existing. Mr. Joseph Arch attended the meeting and delivered an address, and was followed by other speakers of local influence. A resolution of sympathy was unanimously adopted, and numerous donations were received before the meeting broke up. The emigrants were treated to a substantial meal by the committee of management. They number 250 in all: men, women, and children.

A number of unionist labourers have been summoned at Newmarket Police Court, by a farmer at West Wickham, for having threatened one of his men. The defendants were armed with sticks, and formed the advance guard of a body of fifty labourers similarly armed.

THE SUMMER MANŒUVRES.

In continuation of the summer manœuvres at Aldershot, the first and second divisions were exercised at an early hour last Saturday morning, under the respective commands of Sir Hope Grant and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The two cavalry brigades were put through their drill by Sir Thomas MacMahon.

Very early on Monday morning the first division, under Major-General Smyth, was ordered to march for an eight-days' campaign, and proceeded to Woolmer Forest, a distance of seventeen miles. The ground which has been selected for the camp is one admirably adapted for the purpose, as there is a stream of remarkably pure water running through it, which can with ease be made to supply a division of 20,000 men.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by his staff and accompanied by Sir Hope Grant, reviewed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar's division on Tuesday morning. The infantry were exercised in the new mode of attack, after which they marched past at quarter-column distance, General Herbert's militia bringing up the rear. The Duke then inspected the cavalry in the Long Valley, who, under the direction of General Sir T. MacMahon, went through a series of manœuvres in which they were supposed to resist the attack of an imaginary force advancing from the direction of Odiham and Hazeley-heath.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops under the command of General Smyth on Wednesday, and afterwards put them through a series of field exercises.

On Thursday morning the second division was exercised in the new system of infantry attack on the hills in front of Hankley-common. Staff officers were engaged in reconnoitring the roads leading to Woolmer and taking sketches of the country. In General Smyth's camp various regiments were detailed for outpost and vedette duty. The main body were employed in intrenching their position.

The Channel fleet left the Mersey on Monday, arriving in Belfast Lough the next day.

There was a demonstration of Oddfellows and Foresters at Headington Hall, Oxford, on Tuesday; and at the dinner Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., and Mr. A. W. Hall, M.P., the members for the city, were amongst the guests.

FLOWER SHOWS.

On Thursday morning the Marchioness of Lorne distributed the prizes to the successful exhibitors at the City of London Flower Show, which was held in the grounds attached to the Drapers' Hall, in Throgmorton-street. The show is confined to window-plants grown within the City, and the Royal Horticultural Society offered its silver floral medal for the best plant in the show; also three bronze medals, at the discretion of the judges, Mr. W. Marshal, F.R.H.S., and Mr. F. Barron. The band of the Royal Horse Guards, conducted by Mr. Charles Godfrey, performed a selection of music, and the band of the City Police was present. The grounds were thronged with visitors, and the flowers were exhibited in two large tents, while a small one in the centre, opposite the ornamental water, was devoted to the ceremony. Princess Louise, accompanied by the Marquis of Lorne, arrived at one o'clock, and proceeded to the pavilion, preceded by some pipers of the 93rd Regiment. The Royal party then passed through the tents and inspected the flowers, after which the names of the successful exhibitors were called out, and as they came up the prizes were presented by Princess Louise. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Shackle, and there were upwards of a hundred small money prizes. The Rev. Mr. Rogers proposed, and Dean Stanley seconded, a vote of thanks to the Princess, and the Marquis of Lorne replied. Three cheers were then given for the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne and the master and wardens of the company, and the proceedings came to a conclusion.

A flower show was held on Monday, by permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the grounds of Lambeth Palace. The parishes represented were St. Mary-the-Less; St. Peter's, Vauxhall; St. Philip's, Kennington; St. Ann's, South Lambeth; Verulam, Emmanuel, and Holy Trinity; and the competitors were confined to working men and women, and to the children attending the several parochial schools. The plants exhibited consisted of fuchsias, calceolarias, geraniums, ferns, and other varieties, and were divided into three classes—viz., those grown on windows, on premises of exhibitors, and in window boxes. Each plant had been inspected a month previous to the exhibition by a committee, and a seal placed upon it, and only those so sealed were allowed to compete. The prizes were presented by the Rev. A. T. Edwards, of St. Philip's. Upwards of 3000 persons were present in the evening, and during the day the show was visited by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs. Tait, Canon Gregory, and others. The band of the L Division performed at intervals in the afternoon and evening, and the private gardens of the palace were thrown open to the visitors. The proceeds of the exhibition will be devoted to a fund for enabling the poor of Lambeth to enjoy the benefits of the convalescent yard and Mrs. Tait's Orphanage at Broadstairs.

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SYSTEM of HIRE, by which the Instrument becomes the property
of the HIRER at the end of the third year, provided each
instrument shall have been regularly paid in advance:—

At 22s. 6d. per Quarter, or 9 Guineas per Annum.
A PIANINO, by CHAPPELL and CO., in plain Mahogany or Walnut
Case, 6½ Octaves, with Check Action, Three Strings throughout
the Treble. Cash price for this Instrument, 20 Guineas.
At 22s. 6d. per Quarter, or 10 Guineas per Annum.
An ELEGANT PIANINO, in best Walnut or Rosewood, with Orna-
mented Feet, 6½ Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings
throughout the Treble. Cash price, 27 Guineas.
At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 12 Guineas per Annum.
A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and
CO., in Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 35 Guineas.
At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 13 Guineas per Annum.
A HANDSOME COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and
CO., in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 35 Guineas.
At 23s. 6d. per Quarter, or 15 Guineas per Annum.
THE ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO.,
in very handsome Rosewood, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 38 Guineas.
At 24s. 6d. per Quarter, or 16 Guineas per Annum.
THE ENGLISH MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO.,
in handsome Walnut Case, 7 Octaves. Cash price, 43 Guineas.
At 25s. 6d. per Quarter, or 20 Guineas per Annum.
THE FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, by CHAPPELL and CO.,
in Walnut Case, 7 Octaves, Check Action, and Three Strings.
Cash price, 60 Guineas.
N.B.—The Three-Years' System of Hire and Purchase is also applied
to all other instruments upon terms to be agreed upon.
Illustrated Catalogues and particulars may be had on application
to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS'
SYSTEM of HIRING ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS.**

In these cases the Instrument must be hired for three years cer-
tain, and, provided each quarterly instalment shall have been
regularly paid in advance, the Instrument becomes the property of
the HIRER at the expiration of the third year.

No.	At Five Guineas per annum.	Per Quarter.	s. d.
1. Mahogany, One Stop	1 6 3		
2. In Oak Case. Seven Stops	1 11 6		
3. In Oak Case. Seven Stops	2 2 0		
4. Carved Oak. Seven Stops	2 12 6		
5. Rosewood or Walnut. Eleven Stops	3 13 6		
6. Oak. Fifteen Stops	3 8 3		
7. Rosewood or Walnut. Fifteen Stops	4 4 0		
8. Rosewood or Walnut. Fifteen Stops	4 14 6		
9. Exhibition Model. No. 1. Fifteen Stops	3 8 3		
10. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak	2 12 6		
11. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak	3 13 6		
12. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak	5 15 6		
13. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak	5 15 6		
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99. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak	5 15 6		
100. Drawing-Room Model. Rosewood, Walnut, or Oak	5 15 6		

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**CHAPPELL and CO.'S SCHOOL-ROOM
PIANOFORTE**, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany Case.
Price TWENTY GUINEAS. This Instrument combines good
quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. It has the merit of
standing well in tune, and is capable of enduring hard school prac-
tice without going out of order.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-st.

**CHAPPELL and CO.'S YACHT
PIANINO**, with Folding Keyboard, Check Action, Trichord
Treble. In solid Mahogany or Black Canadian Walnut Case.
THIRTY GUINEAS; or in Maple, THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS.
Constructed for Ships' Cabins, to occupy the smallest possible space,
and to stand the damp of a sea voyage; the back is strengthened
with iron bars and metallic plates, and the whole of the mechanism
is of the best quality.—Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

THE PEOPLE'S HARMONIUM, solid
dark Oak Case, by Alessandro. Price
FOUR GUINEAS. This Harmonium
has been designed to meet the demand
made for a small instrument of good
quality of tone, at a price within the
reach of all. By the aid of newly-
invented machinery, Messrs. Alex-
andro have been enabled to make this
a marvel of cheapness, elegance, and
good quality of tone. It will be found
invaluable for small class-room, cottage,
or library.
CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

**THE ALEXANDRE NEW SEVEN-
GUINEA ORGAN HARMONIUM**. Solid Oak Case. Five
Octaves, and Two Footboards. This Harmonium
The ever-increasing musical culture in all classes of society has
created a demand for free reed instruments of a superior quality
to those hitherto manufactured.
The instruments now offered to the public will be found divested
of all that has hitherto been considered objectionable as regards
tone. This end has been obtained by using a larger and thicker
tongue, and a new system of voicing, which render the quality rich
and organ-like.
Another advantage in the new system is the increased strength
of the reeds, and diminished liability to go out of tune by forcing
the bellows.
The new system is applied to all the large instruments with still
greater effect, and without extra cost.
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PIPE ORGANS, for Church or Drawing-Room, from 50 ga. to 200 ga.
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STILL I WAIT FOR THEE.
A ROSEBUD FAIR.
Price 4s. each.
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CALLING THE ROLL. New Song. By
VIRGINIA GABRIEL. The words by C. J. Rowe, suggested
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Academy. Price 4s.; post-free, 2s. stamps.
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Words by F. E. Weatherly; Composed by J. L. MOLLOY.
Price 4s.
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IL EST PARTOUT. Sung by M. de
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NEW SONGS BY MADAME SAINTON.
COME FORTH, MY LOVE. Serenade.
Sung by Mr. E. Lloyd.
A STREAM OF GOLDEN MOONSHINE.
Sung by Signor Federici.
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PAST RECALL. Song. Composed by
HARRIETT YOUNG. Price 4s.
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NEW PIECE BY GHYS.
AIR PROVENCAL. By HENRI GHYS.
Will equal in popularity the favourite air "Louis XIII."
Price 3s.
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THE LIBRARY MODEL HARMONIUM.
By ALEXANDRE. In handsome carved Oak Case, French-
polished. Price 25 ga. The greatest care has been taken to produce
in this Harmonium a full round tone of the most organ-like quality,
to adapt them for use in small rooms or libraries.
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THE GOTHIC MODEL HARMONIUM.
By ALEXANDRE. In dark Oak Case, with very handsome
antique carving. With dulciana, Lieblich gedacht, principal variations,
forte, grand jeu, gamba diapason fluta, harpe colienne forte, &c.
Price 70 ga.
The Cases of these Instruments have been made to suit rooms with
handsome furniture. The qualities of tone are quite new to the
Harmonium, being exact imitations of the effects produced on a
pipe organ.
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ALEXANDRE. In varnished Oak Case, of superior finish and
appearance. Compact, 5 octaves. Price Five Guineas.
The best cheap Harmonium yet made.
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AMERICAN ORGANS**, by
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TESTIMONIALS
SUPERIORITY
from the most
EMINENT MUSICIANS.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS
on application.
VIENNA HIGHEST AWARD.
Sole Agents—Metzler and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-st., London.

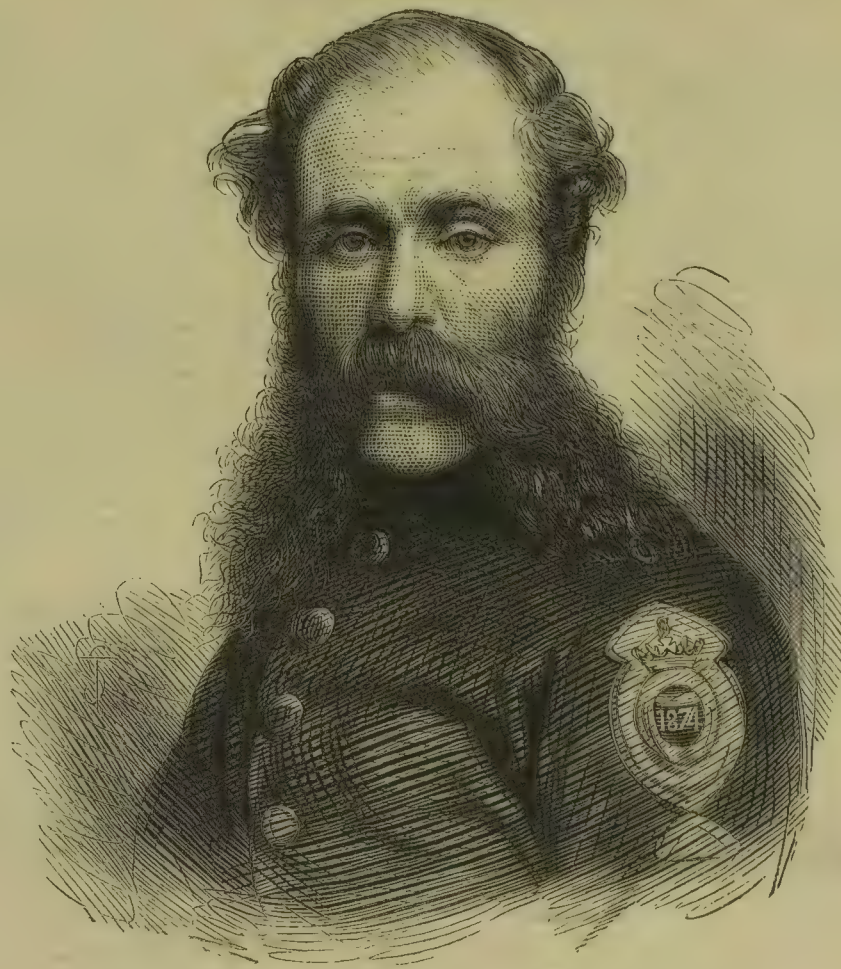
**THREE-YEARS' PURCHASE SYSTEM FOR
MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN
ORGANS.**

Style	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
1. Mahogany, One Stop	2 2 6	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 7 6	3 13 6	4 6 9	4 16 3	5 15 6	9 3 0	13 0 0	8 2 0	6 14 9	11 1 6	6 11 0	11 1 0	14 8 9											
2. In Oak Case. Seven Stops	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 7 6	3 13 6	4 6 9	4 16 3	5 15 6	9 3 0	13 0 0	8 2 0	6 14 9	11 1 6	6 11 0	11 1 0	14 8 9												
3. In Oak Case. Seven Stops	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 7 6	3 13 6	4 6 9	4 16 3	5 15 6	9 3 0	13 0 0	8 2 0	6 14 9	11 1 6	6 11 0	11 1 0	14 8 9												
4. Carved Oak. Seven Stops	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 7 6	3 13 6	4 6 9	4 16 3	5 15 6	9 3 0	13 0 0	8 2 0	6 14 9	11 1 6	6 11 0	11 1 0	14 8 9												
5. Rosewood or Walnut. Eleven Stops	3 13 6	4 6 9	4 16 3	5 15 6	9 3 0	13 0 0	8 2 0																				

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The concluding days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week, of the National Rifle Association's annual meeting on Wimbledon-common, are to be noticed here, with our portrait of the winner of the Queen's prize on Tuesday week. The most important results of the shooting on Thursday week found mention in our last. The Elcho International Challenge Shield was won, for the fourth time, by the team from Scotland, making 1437 points, while the English team made 1405, and the Irish 1378. England has won the shield eight times, and Ireland once. The Ashburton Shield, competed for by nine public schools, was won by Marlborough, for the first time, scoring 420, with seven shots by each of the eleven marksmen at the 200-yards and 500-yards ranges. In former years this challenge shield has been won seven times by Harrow, thrice by Winchester, twice by Eton, and once by Rugby. The Spencer Cup was won by Mr. Sladen, of Cheltenham College. The Rajah of Kolapore's cup, with £40, was won by the riflemen of Great Britain competing against those of India and Canada. On Friday the great contest was that for the Loyd-Lindsay prizes, amounting to £100, to be competed for by sections of four men from yeomanry cavalry, volunteer light horse, and mounted rifles. No fewer than fourteen sections competed. Each section had to ride about three quarters of a mile, leaping two flights of hurdles in the course, and halting at two firing points, at each of which the men dismounted and fired five shots at a target, the range at the first halt being 200 yards, at the second 500 yards, and twelve minutes was the time allowed. The Royal Bucks Yeomanry won the first prize of £50 with 107 points; the Warwickshire Yeomanry (first squad), with one point less, took £30; and the 1st Devon Mounted Rifles won £20 with 102 points. The Olympic prize of 50 gs., given by Sir H. W. Peek, M.P., was won by the Queen's prizeman, Private Atkinson, 1st Durham. The Dudley prize of £50 was taken by Mr. E. Ross. The Bass prize, for winners with large-bore rifles, was won by Mr. Whitehead, of Bury, Lancashire.

The distribution of prizes, on Saturday, by Princess Christian, and the review of troops and volunteers, terminated the Wimbledon meeting. The Princess, accompanied by Prince Christian, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Wolseley, Lady Ducie, Lady Rosamond Churchill, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and Lady Georgiana Seymour, Colonel



MR. ATKINSON, 1ST DURHAM, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

and Mrs. Loyd-Lindsay, with Mr. Gathorne Hardy, arrived on the ground soon after four. The distribution was proceeded with. The more prominent winners—Atkinson, the Queen's prizeman, and the Marlborough boys—were very warmly received. Towards the close of this prize-giving, the Duke of Cambridge, now recovered from his illness, rode on to the ground. The regular troops—namely, the 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), two squadrons of the Scots Greys, the 19th Hussars, and two batteries of field artillery—

Friday. Upon his return to Stockton, on Monday evening, he was welcomed by his comrades, the volunteers, and by other fellow-townsmen at the railway station. There was a crowd of twenty thousand people, with two brass bands and a guard of honour of the Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery and the Durham Rifle Volunteers. They put him into a chair, which they bore through the streets, decorated with flags, to the Mayor's house, to the Townhall, and finally to his own home.

were put through some manoeuvres to allow time for the forming up of the volunteers. Having been inspected on parade, at the Wimbledon end of the camp, the regiments were formed into two brigades, one consisting of the Guards, the other of the Greys and Hussars; the batteries acted as divisional artillery. Skirmishers having been sent forward and recalled, the Light Brigade advanced at a gallop past the Grand Stand, and were supposed to receive a check near the boundary fence near the camp. Both batteries of artillery were brought into action on each flank of the heavy brigade, and the Guards then advanced at the charge, halting in line when the trumpet sounded. The two brigades were finally formed in one division in the middle of the common facing the spectators, and charged in line. The march past took place an hour earlier than had been intended. General Sir Garnet Wolseley was present, as Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces.

Our Portrait of Mr. W. C. Atkinson, a private in the ranks of the 1st Durham Rifle Volunteers, who is the champion shot of this year, is from a photograph by Mr. Edward M. Haigh (Watkins and Haigh), 213, Regent-street. Mr. Atkinson and Sergeant Rae, of the 31st Lanarkshire, made an equal number of points—namely, 64, in the aggregate of their shooting at the 800-yards, 900-yards, and 1000-yards ranges. They agreed between themselves to divide the money prize of £250, and to shoot off the tie, as they were required to do, merely for the championship and the gold medal and badge. This was done with five shots at the 1000-yards range, and Mr. Atkinson proved the winner by fourteen points against five; after which he was carried on his friends' shoulders, with triumphal cheering, into the camp of the Victorias, and every other camp in turn, the bands playing and the men drinking his health. Mr. Atkinson, whose age is about thirty-eight, is a native of Northallerton, in the north of Yorkshire, but is a builder and contractor at Stockton-on-Tees. He stayed at Wimbledon, as we have seen, to win another distinguished prize on the



MAKING ICE.

ARTIFICIAL MAKING OF ICE.

The International Ice Manufacturing Company (Limited) is doing its best to assuage our summer sufferings from heat and thirst. It does not go to any Northern latitudes or Alpine altitudes for the cooling substance, but produces solidified water by the patent machinery of Messrs. Siebe, West, and Co., engineers, of Mason-street, Lambeth. The Ice-Manufacturing Company's factory is in Queen's-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, City, close to the Mansion House station of the Metropolitan District Railway. We will attempt a brief description of the mode of working. If a small quantity of ether be poured into the palm of the hand and then blown upon, it speedily evaporates, producing intense cold. This is exemplified by the dentists, who use ether spray to deaden the pain when extracting a tooth. In Siebe and West's ice-making machine ether is used in the same manner. An upright drum (which is shown in our Illustration about the middle of the Engraving) contains a metal cylinder, inclosing a number of tubes having a space between each pair. These tubes contain a solution of salt in water, that mixture being difficult to freeze. On the right hand is seen the steam-engine, required to work the ether pump, to which it is attached. This pump communicates with the cylinder by means of a pipe. On setting the machine in motion every stroke of the pump (which has a double set of valves) produces a vacuum, which is immediately filled by the vapour of the ether that lies in a fluid state at the bottom of the cylinder. This vapour rises and surrounds the pipes containing the salt water, and, being intensely cold, withdraws the latent heat from the salt water and carries it along a pipe to the condenser (one corner of which is seen in the extreme right in the front of the Engraving). From the condenser, after being reconverted into its fluid state, it returns by a small pipe to the foot of the cylinder, to be again rarefied and recondensed as before, so that the ether is not lost during the process. The salt water, having been cooled, as described, to perhaps 12 deg. or 14 deg. below freezing, passes along a pipe, which may be seen proceeding from the top of the cylinder, into certain metallic cells, forming partitions in the tank, on the left of the Engraving. These cells are packed so as to render them quite water-tight, in order to prevent the possibility of the salt water contaminating the fresh pure water, which is on each side of the cells. During the passage of the salt water inside these cells, it parts with its cold—or rather withdraws from the fresh water its latent heat—in the same manner that the ether vapour withdraws the heat from the salt water. In a short time the water becomes ice, and adheres to the sides of the cells, continuing to thicken so long as the process is carried on. The salt water, having parted with its cold, passes into a reservoir beneath the tank, and thence is forced by a pump (hardly seen in the Illustration) back again into the tubes inside the cylinder, to be recooled as before. This takes place repeatedly. When the ice is sufficiently thick, say from three or four inches, which happens in about twenty-four hours from the commencement of freezing, the salt water is drawn out, and hot water is passed into the cells, by which means the slabs of ice, weighing from 120 lb. to 150 lb., become detached from the sides of the cells. They may then be hauled out, as shown in the Illustration, by means of hooks which are frozen into the blocks during the formation of the ice. The ice is perfectly clear; in fact, as transparent as plate glass, which is proved by the distinctness with which the form of the engineer may be seen through the block. The ice-making machine at work at Queen's-buildings, Queen Victoria-street, is a very small one; in fact, it is only calculated to make half a ton in twenty-four hours. It is very similar to the one that proved of so much value during the Ashantee war on board the Victor Emmanuel hospital-ship. But other machines, to make from three to ten tons in twenty-four hours, are about to be erected in England, India, and elsewhere. The cost of production is from about 10s. to 15s. per ton of ice.

RAILWAYS.

A new line of railway, connecting Ilfracombe with Barnstaple, was opened on Monday, amid many demonstrations of rejoicing in the district to which it gives accommodation; and next day there was a dinner at the Ilfracombe Hotel, at which many of the county notabilities were present—Sir Bouchier Palk Wrey, Bart., being in the chair. There were also a public promenade and a ball. At night a general illumination took place, and beacon fires were lighted on the hills.

Through communication between the Midland and South-Western railway systems has been established by the opening of a line from Bath to Evercech. It is twenty-six miles long, and has been constructed by the Somerset and Dorset Company.

Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, has addressed a circular to the chairmen of the railway companies, in which he points out that at this season of the year, when a great increase of traffic may be expected, and a large number of excursion-trains will be added to the regular traffic, he deems it his duty, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, to impress upon the companies the great importance of making all possible provision for the prevention of accidents. Some chairmen of the railway companies have replied to this circular, assuring the President that the directors will spare neither pains nor expense to secure the public safety and promote punctuality in the working of their trains.

Captain Tyler's report on railway accidents in 1873 concludes with a series of suggestions for securing increased safety. They refer to the judicious selection and training of officers and servants, a thorough maintenance of permanent way, siding accommodation for goods traffic, and continuous brakes.

It is announced that the London and North-Western Railway Company has decided to appeal against the decision of the Court of Exchequer which requires passenger duty to be paid on fast third-class trains.

A meeting in aid of Essex Hall, Colchester—an institution for the care of idiots and imbeciles—was held at Cambridge yesterday week. The Bishop of Ely presided, and said that the existence of such charities showed a healthy national promise. The Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, the Mayor of Cambridge, the Dean of Ely, and others took part in the proceedings, the financial result of which will be a gain of over £70 to the institution. Eight cases were elected for five years.

Yesterday week the Nonconformists at Southampton celebrated the bicentenary of the birth of Dr. Isaac Watts, who was a native of that town. It is proposed to build memorial schools at a cost of £5000, half of which amount is already contributed. The *City Press* says that this celebration recalls to mind the connection of the noted Divine and hymn-writer with London. He was for several years the coadjutor of Dr. Chauncy at the Mark-lane Independent Chapel, and subsequently its minister; and he was buried in Bunhill-fields. But the most remarkable thing was the long-continued and warm friendship which existed between him and Sir Thomas Abney, who was Lord Mayor in 1701, and in whose residence at Stoke Newington Dr. Watts was domesticated.

Archæology of the Month.

In the collection of coins and medals of Mr. C. R. Taylor, which has been disposed of, were the following rare and interesting pieces:—A series of Napoleonic medals, £14 5s.; a Syracusan tetradrachm, £13 5s.; a tetradrachm of Perseus, £12 12s.; the "unique aureus" of Epaticcus, £51—this coin, probably struck about A.D. 20, is particularly interesting, as it proves that foreign aid must have been called in to assist native art at the British mint; a sovereign or double ryal of Henry VII., £15; a fifty-shilling piece of Oliver Cromwell, by that justly-celebrated artist Thomas Simon, £43; pattern for a guinea of Queen Anne, by Croker, £19; Ramage's pattern shilling of the Commonwealth, £17; Simon's pattern, called the "Reddite" crown of Charles II., £35.

A paper by Miss A. W. Buckland has been read to the Anthropological Society "On Mythological Birds, Ethnologically Considered," first indicating the process by which savage tribes in the stage of totemism afterwards exalted their tribal totems into gods, and went on to show that that early phase of religion could be clearly traced in ancient Egypt. Many legends from various countries were quoted to prove that birds were especially regarded as the abodes of departed spirits. The chief object of the author was to prove that, in tracing the bird-legends to their sources, valuable ethnological results might be obtained and a clue afforded to the migrations of man in prehistoric times.

The committee of the Sub-Wealden Exploration have received a report from the Diamond Boring Company offering to carry the boring, now at 1000 ft. depth, to an additional depth of 200 ft., at £2 per foot; and a further appeal is to be made for the cost of the extra 200 ft., to complete the first boring for scientific purposes in England.

The Worshipful Company of Brewers have exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries their "Herse-cloth." The centre-piece was a very fine specimen of cloth of gold, and was, probably, of Spanish work. At each of the end-flaps was a figure in archiepiscopal vestments, which has been stated by Dr. Rock, and others to be Thomas Becket, but which, on examination, proved to bear the inscription Sanct. Wilhelmus, or St. William of York. The arms of the company were figured on the side-flaps, impaled with those of Canterbury and Becket. In the centre was the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Date, sixteenth century. The Worshipful Company of Saddlers have exhibited their "Herse-cloth," of the same date as the last. In the centre of the side and end flaps was the sacred monogram, in an almond-shaped aureole or mandorla, surrounded by angels. On all four flaps are the arms of the company. On the two sides are embroidered the words of the last verse of the Te Deum. This company is believed to be the oldest of the City livery companies. The Worshipful Company of Vintners exhibited a very interesting piece of tapestry, being the dossal of an altar which had been worked for Canterbury Cathedral, as it would seem, in 1466. It had, probably, been executed in Flanders. It measured 6 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 7 in. and represented two different subjects figured side by side:—1. St. Martin dividing his cloak; 2. St. Dunstan saying mass, and in the act of consecration, chalice in hand. Above are angels singing the Kyrie, and behind stands a priest with a cross, followed by worshippers.

A curious crystal of diamond, in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, has been studied by Dr. Schrauf. It is a twin-octahedron, possessing remarkable optical properties—in fact, some of the faces behave like the ore of an optically uniaxial crystal. This anomaly in a substance belonging to the cubic system may probably be explained by the peculiar structure of the diamond. It appears that a pale brown diamond is inclosed within the colourless external crystal, and the pressure of the inclosure has induced a state of tension in parts of the envelope, thus producing the optical irregularity.

Mr. Vaux has read to the Royal Society of Literature a paper "On the Commerce of Ancient Rome with the East," in which he traced at considerable length the course of trade between the West and the East from the time of Solomon to that of Justinian, showing that the Romans were the inheritors of a commerce long previously existing, chiefly from the time when Egypt became a Roman province after the battle of Actium. Mr. Vaux expressed his opinion that Roman influence in India was very great in the first three centuries of our era, and pointed out that this was confirmed by the constant discoveries of Roman gold coins of the empire in Southern India.

At Cividale, near Gorz, while digging in the Piazza Diacono, was recently found an ancient tomb, within which lay the bones of a warrior, enveloped in a richly gold embroidered vesture and surrounded with magnificent armour and insignia, being no other than those of Gisulph, Duke of the Longobards, who was killed in battle in the year 611.

The annual excursion of the Yorkshire Architectural Society was spent in Ryedale, North Yorkshire. The programme included Kirkdale, with the Saxon sundial and the quarry, showing the entrance to the famous caves in which numerous bones, of various species of animals, have been discovered; Lastingham Church, with its crypt and altar-piece; and the church of Appleton-le-Moor.

The Suffolk Institute of Archæology selected for their excursion this year Westhorp, Bacton, Cotton, and Menkesham churches; Stoke Ash, and the churches of Thordon and Braiceworth, and Eye castle and church.

It may be worthy of note (says the *Athenæum*) that the house in St. Martin-street, in which Sir Isaac Newton resided during the last fourteen years of his life, bears no commemorative medallion or other mark of honour. It is the large house next to Orange-street Independent Chapel, and the first floor is used as a school-room. Newton did not die here, but at Kensington (March 20, 1726), whither he had removed for change of air. In "Boswell's Johnson," however, Dr. Burney describes Newton as dying in St. Martin-street.

An important sale of prints of great rarity and value has produced £3512. Among the many fine specimens of the works of Marc Antonio Raimondi, in which this collection was particularly rich, we quote "The Adam and Eve," £485, which greatly exceeds the price ever before given for this print. It was bought by Mr. Holloway. "The Almighty Appearing to Noah," £75; "The Virgin Seated on the Clouds," £110; "St. Cecilia," £106; "Lucretia," £197; "The Old and Young Bacchante," £40; "The Man with the Two Trumpets," £53; "Poetry," £186; the set of the Seven Virtues, in niches, £32. A brilliant and unique impression of Cleopatra reclining on a couch was knocked down to Mr. Holloway for £369.

During the excavations at Durham Cathedral two steps leading up to the episcopal chair, which occupied the centre of the apse, at the east end, have been discovered. The area of the old chapter-house is to be cleared out. Several massive gold rings with sapphires and a bishop's crook, with remains of gold-work vestments, have been found in stone coffins in the edifice.

The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society recently made an excursion to East Hagbourn, a mile and a half from Didcot station, where a timber house of the fifteenth century

has been pointed out by Mr. James Parker. The party afterwards went to Blewbury Camp, the most extensive of the British fortresses in the neighbourhood, and thence on to Moulsoford. Some made across the fields from the site of the camp to Lowbury, and pointed out the probable site of the battle of Æscedun. The third and last excursion of this society was devoted to visiting Dorchester and Ewelme.

The Mint collection of coins is, as may well be supposed, interesting as illustrative of the changes which the British coinage has undergone from the time of the Saxon Kings to the present day. Among the coins is a shilling of Henry VII., which marks an important change in the design of the British coinage—namely, the substitution of the Royal shield of arms for the cross with "pellets" at the angles, which had up to that time formed the reverse of the coins. It illustrates the great advance in art made during that reign. Among other coins in the collection, of much numismatic interest, is the "Oxford crown," the work of Thomas Rawlins, chief engraver of the Mint during the Civil War. This is one of a series of coins and medals by the same artist struck at Oxford before its surrender by the Royalist forces in 1646. There is also the celebrated "petition crown," by Thomas Simon, who was chief engraver of the Mint under the Commonwealth, and whose petition to be retained in that office at the Restoration occupies the rim of the coin.

The British Archæological Association meeting will be held at Bristol, in the week between Aug. 4 and 11, under the presidency of Mr. K. D. Hodgson, M.P. Among the vice-presidents are the local magnates, the Dukes of Beaufort and Cleveland, the Earls of Dartmouth, Bathurst, and Effingham, Lord Fitzhardinge, Lord Houghton, Sir J. Lubbock, Sir C. H. Rouse Boughton, Sir W. Coles Medleycott, and others. Excursions will be made to various places of interest in the surrounding district, including Cadbury Camp, a Saxon church at Bradford-on-Avon, Thornbury Castle and Church, Iron Acton-cross, camp at Sodbury, a fortification on Worle Hill, Cheddar Cliffs, &c. Of course Bristol Cathedral and the famous Church of St. Mary Redcliffe will be visited. The papers to be read at the evening meetings are of great interest.

The *Eastern Budget* states that the third Russian Archæological Congress is to meet at Kieff on Aug. 14, and will sit about three weeks. The first was held at Moscow in 1868, the second at St. Petersburg in 1871, and Kieff, on account of its important historical monuments, has been worthily chosen as the seat of the third. An exhibition of Russian and Slavonic antiquities is to be open during the period of the congress, and it will probably be an extensive one, as many learned bodies have promised to send objects to the Exhibition. Several prehistoric funeral mounds (kurhany) in the neighbourhood of Kieff will be opened, and excursions along the banks of the Dnieper will be organised. The congress is to be divided into eight sections, as follows:—1, Pre-historic antiquities; 2, Slavonic history, geography, and ethnology; 3, Russian art and industry; 4, social and domestic life of the Russians and other Slavs; 5, religion; 6, Russian and Slavonic literature; 7, classical, Byzantine, and West European antiquities; 8, Eastern antiquities.

As reported elsewhere, the annual congress of the Royal Archæological Institute has been held this week at Ripon.

RE-NAMING STREETS.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided upon the following alterations in the names of streets and re-numberings of houses within the metropolitan district:—

Craven-place, Paddington, to be re-named Leinster-terrace, the houses not to be re-numbered; John-street, Bonner's-lane, Bethnal-green, will be called Tagg-street; the whole line of thoroughfare between Wright-lane and Earl's Court-road, Kensington, known as Scarsdale-villas and Foxley-road, to be re-named Scarsdale-villas, the subsidiary names abolished, and the houses re-numbered; St. Paul-street and St. Paul-street South, New North-road, Islington, will be incorporated under the former name, and the houses in the whole line of thoroughfare re-numbered; Mary-street, 'Shepherd's-bush-green, to be called Bamborough-gardens; Green-walk, Southwark-street, to be incorporated with Holland-street, and the houses re-numbered in continuation of those in Holland-street; Nelson-street, Friars-street, Bethnal-green, to be re-named Bluff-street; Leinster-terrace and Leinster-gardens, Paddington, to be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses now numbered 1 to 33, Leinster-gardens, re-numbered 18 to 50 in continuation of the existing numbers 1 to 17; King-street, Spicer-street, Bethnal-green, to be called Mace-street, and the houses to be re-numbered; Great Queen-street, Westminster, will not be incorporated with Queen Anne's-gate; Thomas-street, Cambridge-road, to be called Faith-street; Gloucester-place and Gloucester-terrace, Bayswater, to be incorporated under the latter name, and the houses re-numbered; John-street, Cambridge-road, Bethnal-green, to be re-named Key-street. The board will adhere to its order of Nov. 7 last directing that the roadway between the Crown and Sceptre Hotel and the Streatham hill station, formerly called Streatham-hill, should be re-named Streatham-hill-road. The subsidiary names will be abolished, and the houses re-numbered, in Chetwynd-road, Dartmouth Park-hill, and in Spencer-street, Dartmouth Park-hill, St. Pancras. The houses will be re-numbered in Arlington-street, Islington; Hungerford-road, Camden Town; Castle-street, Long-acre; Sidney-square, Commercial-road, Mile-end Old Town; Holland-road, Kensington; Belitha-villas, Thornhill-road, Barnsbury; and Southwark-street. The name Shewan-square will be applied to a new square to lead out of Milman's-row, Chelsea, on the condition that no barriers be at any time erected so as to interfere with the free use by the public of the place.

The suggestions forwarded to the board comprise an application for re-naming Talbot-road, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill; and letters calling attention to inconvenience from the repetition of the name Elgin-road in the west district, and repetition of the number 38 in Stanhope-gardens, Queen's-gate.

The first turfs of a new park for Sheffield, given to that town by Mr. Mark Firth, steel manufacturer, were cut, on Monday, by several members of his family. The park is a portion of what is known as the Page Hall Estate, purchased a short time since by Mr. Firth. Roadways are to be made connecting it with some of the thickly-populated parts of the town.

Mr. T. Wynne, inspector of mines, has made a special report respecting the recent explosions at the Astley Deep Pit, Dukinfield, in which he says that, although he considered the mine dangerous, he did not think the peril was so imminent as to justify him in going to the extreme length of arbitration. Now that all means of persuasion had failed, it was time that more stringent measures were adopted, and that the proprietors should be called upon to make such a change in the state of the ventilation and timbering of dangerous parts of the mine and such other improvements as were imperatively necessary for the safety of those employed.

NEW BOOKS.

It is really quite a long piece of reading, in hot weather, to get through the mere list of dramatis personæ prefixed to *Bothwell*; a Tragedy, by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus), and perhaps it is better to omit that ceremony altogether, and plunge at once into the first of five long acts, with a prayer for patience and perseverance. And the more earnest will be that prayer if a furtive, preliminary glance have betrayed the appalling fact that a single act may contain more than twenty mortal—unless it be more correct to say immortal—scenes. Clearly such a play is not intended for the stage. How many nights it would occupy would, of course, depend upon the number of hours devoted to each night's representation; but if an audience should have sat it out as far as the seventh scene of the fourth act, where John Knox delivers a speech or sermon extending over thirteen pages, it is not difficult to imagine what would happen. One sees with the mind's eye the occupants of boxes and stalls making hurriedly for the door, and one hears with the mind's ear all sorts of extraordinary noises proceeding from the tumultuous gallery. Still, a play may be bad for acting and good for reading. Is it so, then, in the present case? It might be rash and presumptuous to answer with a flat negative; it is pretty certain, however, that the author has been more successful, though at the same time more open to a particular kind of reproach, in other styles. His tragedy, in the first place, is extremely wordy; and, in the second, it is sometimes not very easy of comprehension, less on account of profundity than of what looks like studied obscurity and whimsicalities of diction. With the exception, also, of a few incidental pieces, English and French, there is scarcely any symptom of that melodious versification for which the author is eminently distinguished. His blank verse is very often, not to say generally, harsh and rugged—purposely, perhaps, and rightly in the mouths of certain characters, but many a time needlessly, and always at the risk of becoming a stumbling-block. Curiously turned sentences and plays upon words may give an air of antiquity, and even of classical scholarship; but there is frequently a stiffness about affected antiquity, and there are practices, justified as they may be by the highest authority, which are disagreeable to our modern taste and are more honoured in the breach than the observance. High flights of poetry, passages to be remembered and treasured up as the happiest possible expression of wit and wisdom, of passion and pathos, will not be readily discovered; for both the sentiments and the language are, to a considerable extent, laboured and fantastic, and, when they are spontaneous, are, for the most part, commonplace. The very title will appear to many persons to be a misnomer; and, at any rate, the art of dramatic construction to have been strikingly neglected. The end is comparatively tame and is by no means the most tragic catastrophe of the whole story. Nor is it very tragically described or ingeniously worked up to. Indeed, the whole tragedy might be read piecemeal, in separate acts, without any great loss, either to writer or reader. Some historical points are well made, and some traditional features are skillfully reproduced; and, though the subject seemed to offer a tempting opportunity for indulging in that vein which has rendered the author's name a hissing amongst a multitude of readers, yet he has exercised wonderful restraint. All these remarks, so far as they are condemnatory, must be taken with a grain of salt; for they are comparative, and apply to one who has achieved a high position and pretends to the very highest; from him, therefore, very great things were to be expected. A lesser star, with lesser pretensions, might have excited more admiration without displaying more brilliancy.

A very superior playwright, if not a great dramatic author, is revealed in the volume containing *The Cid*, *The King and the Angel*, and *The Duke for a Day*; or, *The Tailor of Brussels*, by Ross Neil (Ellis and White). The three plays have many poetical graces, and are written with such simple, unaffected, unpretentious elegance, and in such easy, well-chosen, appropriate, intelligible language that the reader is at once attracted and kept under the influence of the attraction from the first scene to the last. Nor is the element of humour wanting; and that pleasant quality is employed to excellent purpose and with commendable tact, never being obtruded where it would be out of place, and always being at hand where it is wanted. Nothing, moreover, is overdone; there are not too many characters, too many acts, or too many scenes; everything is on a manageable scale, and is kept under perfect management accordingly. The first of the three plays is quite entitled to the place of honour; the plot is deeply interesting, and it is unfolded in blank verse of considerable beauty, as regards both the thoughts and the form in which they are expressed. The author does not reach the height of grandeur; but it is doubtful whether his version of the Cid's romance has ever been surpassed by any other in spirit, nobility, tenderness, delicate appreciation of conflicting feelings, and power of holding the reader in suspense. The second, full of grace and humanity as it is, has rather more of the purely allegorical flavour than we look for in a dramatic poem. And yet Leigh Hunt suggested that the subject admitted of dramatic treatment; and the suggestion has been accepted and charmingly worked out. The third is altogether a humorous play, and it is very agreeable to read. One is haunted, however, throughout by reminiscences of Christopher Sly and by an idea that the experiences of that immortal artisan have been spun out and embellished. Nevertheless, the spinning and the embellishment are remarkably good, and there is an additional advantage of local, traditional, and historical colouring. Whether such plays would go well on the stage it is for experienced managers to decide; perhaps they have hardly substance enough, but they read far better than anything that the casual playgoer can look forward to.

A great deal of pleasure must be derived by any reader of taste from *The Legend of Jubal and Other Poems*, some of which have appeared in magazines, by George Eliot (William Blackwood and Sons). An author, having achieved the very highest possible distinction by mastery of prose, may be inspired with the desire of competing, at the risk of obtaining a somewhat inferior position, with those who are cunning in verse. Then by all means let the inspiration be yielded to; for we, the public, are pretty sure to be gainers. The author may have to be content with the second or third instead of the first rank; but the place is quite high enough to ensure a large amount of gratification to the reader. Besides, there are some themes, amongst them "The Legend of Jubal," which almost demand to be treated in verse. Let it be observed that the word used is used advisedly—verse, not poetry; for, with the sole exception of the outward form, all that is poetical is held to abound in such works as "The Mill on the Floss." But it is not everybody gifted with poetical instincts to whom it comes most naturally to find utterance in song or measured numbers, any more than it is always the man with the most music in his soul who can make the instrument speak most musically. And those who know what George Eliot can do with English prose may probably be inclined to think that, touching, and tender, and true,

and wise as is the little dramatic piece entitled "Armgar," it loses rather than gains by the blank verse in which the story is told. At the same time it must be admitted that verse is a very convenient vehicle for the delivery of trifles which might otherwise never see the light at all; and no kind of verse, with or without rhyme, comes amiss to George Eliot.

An earnest and even a vehement eloquence, which carries by assault rather than produces conviction, is characteristic of the lectures or essays contained in the volume entitled *Health and Education*, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, F.L.S., F.G.S., Canon of Westminster (W. Isbister and Co.); and the best of this very vehemence—this very aggressiveness—is that, though resistance is almost impossible at the moment, yet it produces a feeling of opposition which, when your breath has been recovered, prompts you not to allow yourself to be bullied or dictated to, but to assume both the defensive and the defiant, and not only to put up your hands, but also to try if you cannot hit your assailant. Your task, however, will soon appear to be almost hopeless; you will acknowledge that he is your superior not only in dash and vigour, but also in science. Objections that might be advanced are anticipated and answered with wonderful intuition, acuteness, and celerity. For instance, it is well worth while to read how he deals with the objections he himself places in the mouths of those who are sceptical about the benefits of ventilation and are supposed to plead that our ancestors "got on very well without it." At the same time, many a reader's experience will warrant the plea that, if "luckily" for our ancestors, "their houses were ill-built," so that "they got ventilation in spite of themselves," we are certainly not behind them, so far as that kind of "luck" is concerned, in the edifices of lath-and-plaster run up by tens of thousands all over the country according to the fashion of modern contractors. As to the physical degeneracy of our race, too, there may be bold men who will dispute what the enthusiastic Canon appears to imply. They will, perhaps, assert that England never contained more of strong, hardy, vigorous sons than it does at this day; that, if the weak are also more numerous, it is because life is held more precious and is more carefully preserved than formerly; and that, if hereafter there be still further symptoms of apparent degeneracy, it will be because that beneficent preservation has been still more successfully practised. The assertion may be altogether untenable; and, however that may be, the eloquent Canon's essays, especially when he insists upon the duty of our cherishing within us a "divine discontent," cannot but cause the reader to enter upon a train of profitable thought. The sketches, too, which are given of the lives led by George Buchanan, the scholar, by Rondelet, the Huguenot naturalist, and by Vesalius, the anatomist, are full of interest and sound example. As for what is said of ladies' colleges, such as Merton and Girton, one is loth to exhibit even the semblance of a desire to throw cold water upon so theoretically excellent and so charmingly idyllic a scheme; but one cannot help wondering what the end will be, if ever the aristocratic and wealthy and gay and frivolous young ladies, with inclinations tending towards idleness and pleasure and anything rather than learning, "go up" for mere fashion's sake, as their young relations of the other sex now do, to Cambridge, and have to devise a means of passing their time. And it must be borne in mind that the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge owe their material prosperity and a great portion of their prestige—though not, of course, of their real, solid reputation—to those whom fashion rather than anything else has from time to time sent thither.

Thanks are due to whoever is responsible for having introduced that game of follow-my-leader which has led to a constant succession of such works as *The Folk-Lore of Rome*, by R. H. Busk (Longmans). This "folk-lore of Rome" has the advantage of being said to have been "collected by word of mouth from the people." The collection seems to have been made with an eye towards quantity rather than quality; and it is a question whether a great many of them might not have been advantageously omitted, not only because they are somewhat remarkable for an absence of point, for that is a failing common to not a few popular tales, but also because it would be difficult to say upon what, if upon anything, universal or local, they throw any light. And they could have the better been spared, inasmuch as the volume is of goodly size, and the majority of the "lore" may be described as full of singularly interesting peculiarities, illustrative of changes wrought by religious and other influences in stories which have evidently one and the same fundamental origin. The "lore" is divided into four parts, and each example is annotated copiously, carefully, and instructively. We have, first, "favole"—i.e., fairy tales; secondly, "legendary tales and esempj," in which some religious or moral lesson is supposed to be conveyed, and which are, therefore, coloured in a manner strongly characteristic of the Roman atmosphere; thirdly, "ghost and treasure stories and family and local traditions;" and, fourthly, "ciarpe," or, for want of a wholly equivalent English word, "sheer nonsense." There are several appendices, full of information.

"The people who have listened to Tennyson are better than our aristocracy of townfolk and bohemians; but I prefer Alfred de Musset to Tennyson" are the words which conclude the fourth volume of *History of English Literature*, by H. A. Taine, D.C.L., translated from the French by H. Van Laun, one of the masters at the Edinburgh Academy (Edinburgh, Edmondston and Douglas); and it is scarcely possible to restrain a smile at so lame an ending and so ingenuous a confession. One would be very much surprised if a Frenchman did not prefer even a worse poet than Alfred de Musset to even a better poet than Alfred Tennyson; but a mere avowal of the preference would not carry much weight as a criticism. However, the historian of English literature, in his capacity of a critic as well as in that of a mere reader, admirer, and expositor, does almost full justice to Tennyson in a series of pages which, being well translated, are delightful reading. It can hardly be expected that a Frenchman would entirely appreciate such a poem as "In Memoriam," with its intense but quiet spirit and its music always in a minor key; and one is not surprised to find that it is considered "cold, monotonous, and too prettily arranged;" and that the poet, "like a correct gentleman, with bran-new gloves, wipes away his tears with a cambric handkerchief, and displays throughout the religious service, which ends the ceremony, all the compunction of a respectful and well-trained layman." We can easily understand that a Frenchman would prefer De Musset, the man who, in his "wretched abode of filth and misery," actually "tore from his entrails with despair the idea which he had conceived and showed it to the eyes of all, bloody but alive." These words and the character of him to whom they are applied recall one naturally to the English poet whose name stands at the beginning of the volume, Lord Byron. To him, with whom a Frenchman would be likely, one would think, to sympathise, the author endeavours to mete out ample measure, and calls him "the greatest and most English of these literary men;" but it is clear that, keen and excellent as some of the criticisms are, the critic would have better comprehended the poet if the latter

had not been "the most English" as well as "the greatest" of "these literary men," and had lacked that truly English, sardonic humour which renders him in his vicious moods less harmful than a French writer would be under similar circumstances. Of Dickens, Thackeray, Carlyle, and others, with intermediate sketches of various periods and of the effects produced upon men and minds, the author discourses in the most engaging style.

Boswell's Johnson, and Johnson's Boswell, are persons familiar to all English readers; and fresh entertainment is derived from their characteristic notions and manners in two of the new books. One is a complete biography of the famous biographer himself, by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers, historiographer of various Scottish literary antiquities, and a leading member of the Grampian Club. The volume, printed by order of that society of patriotic scholars and Scotchmen in London, bears on its cover-back the title *James Boswell*; but on the title-page it calls itself *Boswelliana: the Commonplace Book of James Boswell*. It is something more, however, than a collection of anecdotes; but the store of these is so abundant, and their quality is mostly so good, as to be very well worth a separate publication. The Memoir of Boswell, which occupies two thirds of the volume, is judiciously designed and agreeably presented, with a pleasing candour and kindness of tone, usually felt in Dr. Rogers' accounts of Scottish literary men. He is by no means disposed, indeed, to palliate the gross faults of James Boswell's personal character, which Macaulay has denounced with such cruel and haughty scorn, and which Carlyle has more gently exposed. A greater snob, a greater fool, than the perfectly faithful and successful historian of Dr. Johnson's private life, has seldom walked our London streets; yet Boswell had above the common share of intelligence, and some amiable moral qualities. He was a good-natured man, courteous, obliging, and fairly honest, which is much to say of any man; but his extravagant vanity, and certain habits of sensual intemperance, caused him, throughout his life, to make a contemptible figure of himself in the serious English world. We know scarcely any biographical examples more instructive than the contrasted characters of Johnson and Boswell. These have long been studied to the general edification in the famous "Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D.," which Boswell wrote and published in 1791, six years after the death of his wise and virtuous friend. Dr. Rogers has made a really valuable addition to this interesting branch of social and literary history by the present Memoir of Boswell. Its merits could have borne to dispense with Lord Houghton's few introductory remarks, prefixed to the work. They have little originality or force. We should have much preferred to read, in their stead, a portion of the two lectures on Boswell and Johnson, which the Rev. Dr. Jowett, of Balliol College, Oxford, read to an Edinburgh audience some time ago. But for what Dr. Rogers has provided upon this occasion we render thanks to him and the Grampian Club.

The other newly-published volume we have noticed is *The Life and Conversations of Dr. Samuel Johnson*, compiled by Alexander Main (Chapman and Hall). It is not simply an abridgment of Boswell's "Life," but contains most of Boswell's reports and anecdotes of Johnson's talk and daily habits, with a slight connecting thread of narrative or comment written by Mr. Main. This gentleman, whom Mr. G. H. Lewes introduces, in a short preface, as a workman fit for the task, has prepared more than one collection of choice extracts from the writings of eminent living authors. There is no great need to criticise minutely his performance of what seems, after all, a mechanical kind of work in selecting and arranging. This volume may suit the convenience of many readers who would not go through Boswell's Johnson in its original length. But it lacks the pleasant, leisurely, sociable, and domestic air of the eighteenth-century biography, which we still prefer to any summary compilation. We have by no means yet done with Dr. Johnson, though we have left off calling him "the great lexicographer," and we no longer applaud or imitate his pompous style as an author. Boswell's own style, as a mere writer of English prose, was far better than his master's; and we like best to get Johnson's thoughts in Boswell's version of his conversations. But Johnson's letters to private friends, as well as his talk, are comparatively free from the besetting faults of his style and manner.

Among the lighter illustrated books of topography, mingled with local associations of some literary value, we are pleased with *Scenes of Scottish Story* (Edmondston and Douglas, Edinburgh). It is edited by Mr. W. Ballingall, the accomplished engraver, whose book on "The Shores of Fife" we found so acceptable two years ago. The landscapes and views of buildings are designed by Mr. Waller Paton, Mr. S. Bough, Mr. W. F. Vallance, and other artists well known in Scotland. In the select passages of good verse and equally good prose which accompany these pretty engravings Mr. Ballingall has called in the aid of Sir Walter Scott, Allan Ramsay, Robert Burns, Wordsworth, John Wilson, Dr. John Brown, Ruskin, Kingsley, and other eminent writers. The subjects include a few places connected with the life of Mary Queen of Scots—namely, Linlithgow Palace, Crookston Castle, Renfrewshire, and Inchmahome, on the Lake of Menteith, besides Holyrood and Craigmillar Castle; Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond; Melrose, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh, on the Tweed; Newark Castle, on the Yarrow; the Bass Rock and Tantallon; Iona and Fingal's Cave; the birthplace of Burns, and that of Tannabill; the Birks of Aberfeldy, the Devon, and the bonny Doon; Stirling Castle and Bannockburn, of course. We believe that the world does not want any more fine writing about these places, or about the men and their deeds and words belonging to these places. Our feeling is well enough expressed by the honest north-countryman's simple exclamation, "Scotland yet!"

One of the pleasantest subjects for pencil, burin, chisel, or etching-needle, and for the pen to comment upon what they delineate, is always to be found up the Thames. *Sketches of Eton* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday) is a book of etchings, by Mr. Richard Chattock, for which Mr. Wightman Wood, ex-captain of the Eton Oppidans, has written the descriptive essays. It contains views of the College and Chapel, the Long Walk, the Brocas, the Playing-Fields, Boveney Lock, Surly Hall, Monkey Island, and other familiar scenes of those sociable exercises and different school experiences, the remembrance of which is likely to be dear to English youth in the maturer years of manhood.

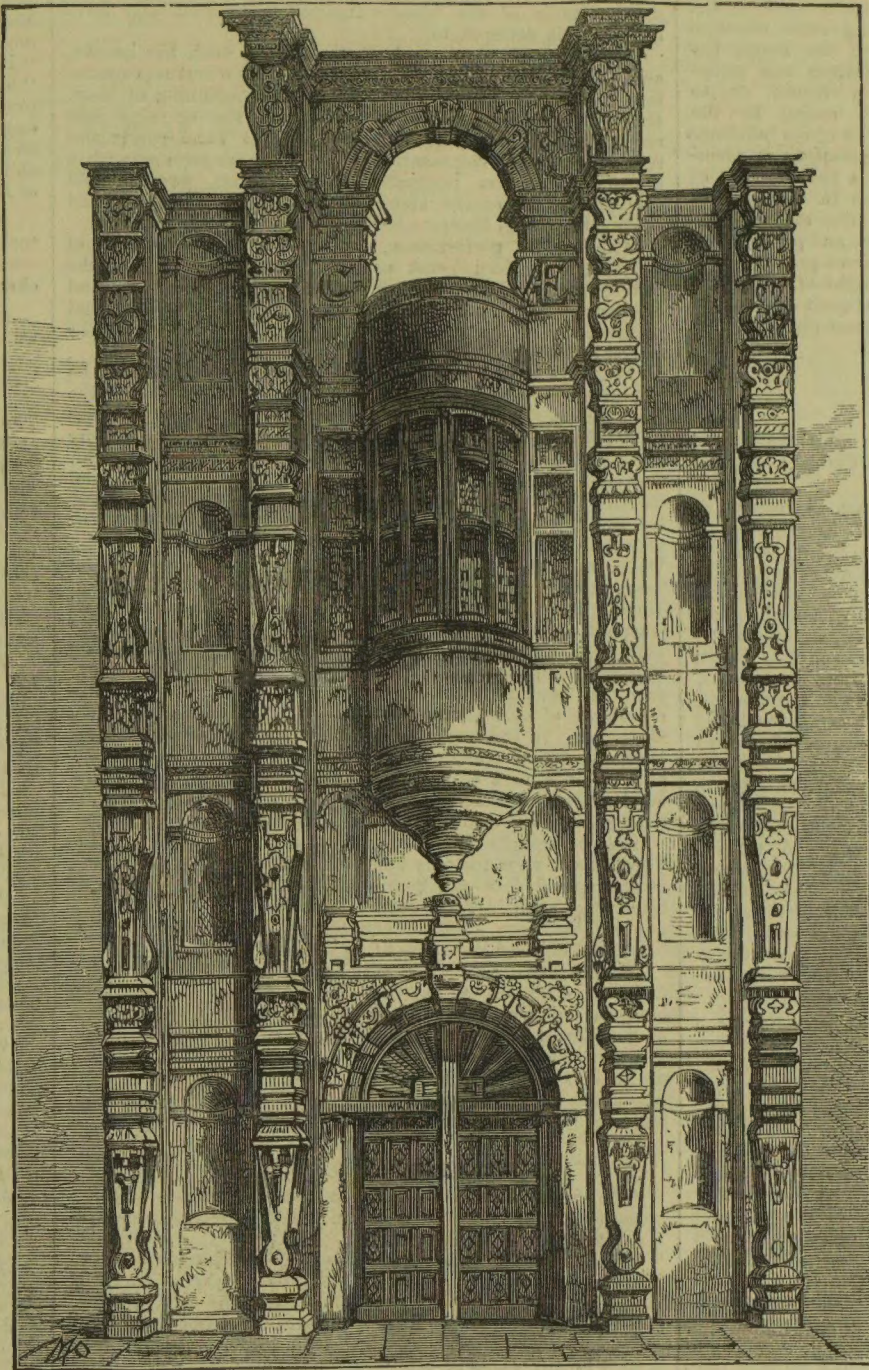
Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Miss Lydia Becker acknowledging a memorial signed by 18,000 women in favour of women's suffrage, writes:—"I have the honour to acknowledge the memorial signed by names of so much distinction and by so large an aggregate with reference to the legal disadvantages and disabilities of women. I do not recede from any statement that I have made in Parliament during former years on this important question, and I am glad that in one or more instances abusive provisions have been removed from the statute book. But I confine myself to this general statement, and reserve any more particular declaration with respect to any proposed mode of procedure for whatever I may deem a suitable occasion and for my place in Parliament."



NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The stately town mansion of a great English nobleman, one of the most conspicuous and familiar objects to the eye of all residents or visitors in London, is now doomed to speedy demolition. It was thronged every day last week by a multitude of people with tickets of admission from the office of the Metropolitan Board of Works. That municipal authority, it will be remembered, lately purchased the house and its site, for £500,000, of the Duke of Northumberland and his son, Earl Percy, under a special Act of Parliament, for the purpose of making a new street from Charing-cross to the Victoria Thames Embankment. There was much discussion, at the time, upon the question of the necessity for destroying Northumberland House. The views then propounded are still in the public mind. Our readers will therefore accept, as a convenient help to the understanding of this question, two Engravings which respectively show the different schemes proposed, the one by Sir James Pennethorne, some years ago, and that now projected by the Metropolitan Board of Works, to provide an easy access to the Embankment from Trafalgar-square or Cockspur-street. The former scheme would avoid the necessity of demolishing the fine old mansion of the Duke of Northumberland, by taking a slightly curved line from opposite King Charles's equestrian statue, at Charing-cross, to Sir James Outram's statue on the Embankment, so leaving Northumberland House intact on the left hand, but just paring off a slice of its garden. The Metropolitan Board, on the contrary, having purchased the Duke's property for £500,000, propose to make their new street from the Strand pass directly through the site of the present building and the whole length of its ground behind. The future street-line, however, whether from A or from B to D, the destined point of issue near the Metropolitan District Railway station, on the Embankment, is yet subject to alteration. It has been urged in favour of Sir James Pennethorne's plan not only that it would spare a noble house which gives dignity to the neighbourhood of Trafalgar-square, but that it would also conceal the ugly side view of the Charing-cross railway station and bridge over the river. Other suggestions have been made, such as that of Mr. B. Warhurst for a street beginning at the corner of Villiers-street, east of the Charing-cross Hotel and Railway station, to reach the Embankment between the Adelphi and the Savoy. It seems, however, that the plan of the Metropolitan Board is to be carried out as proposed.

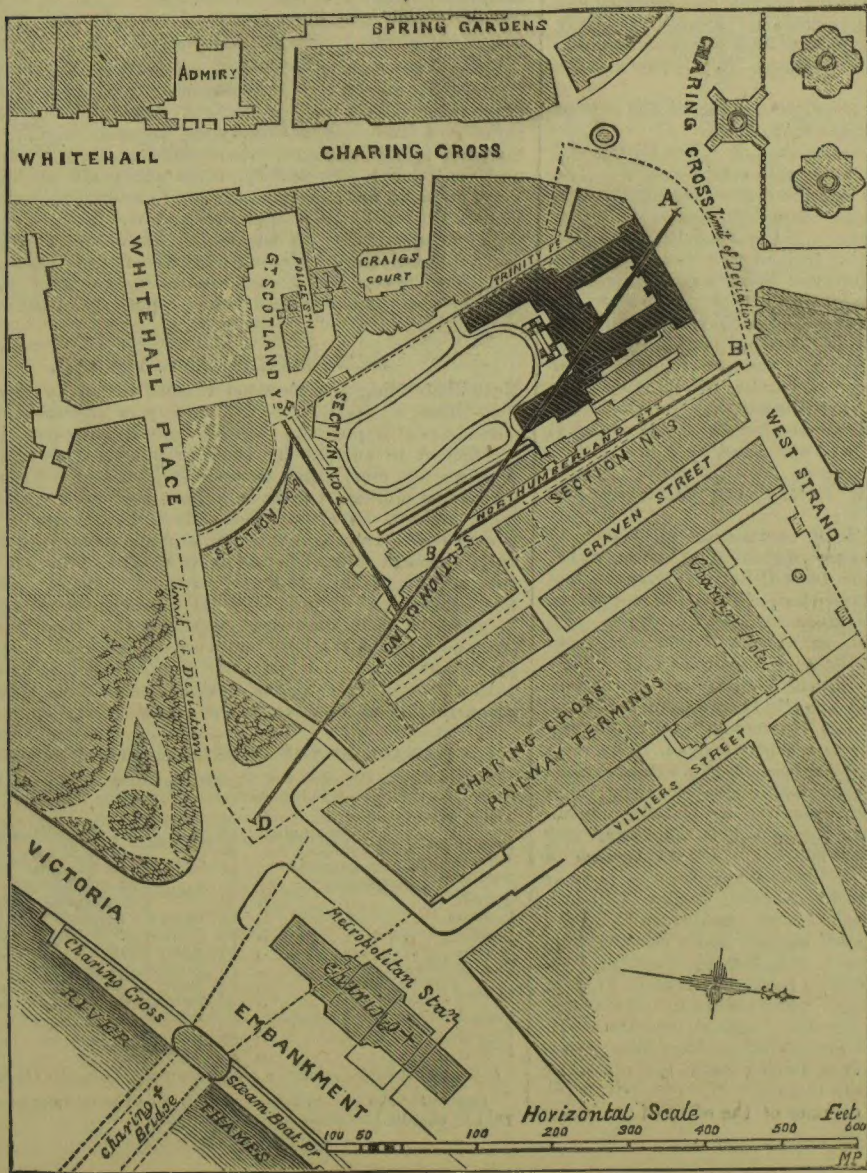
The Strand front of Northumberland House, which is shown in our page Engraving, has considerable architectural



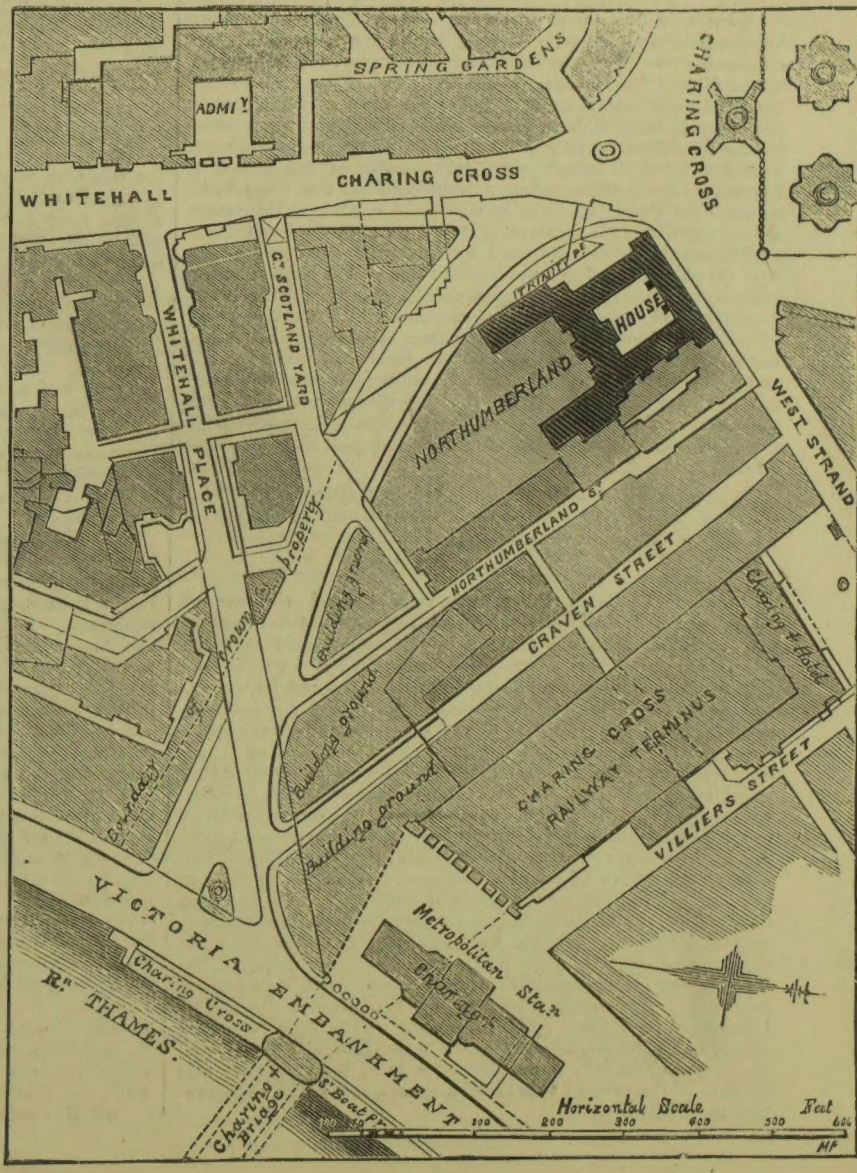
OLD PORTAL OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE BEFORE 1749.

merit and some antiquarian interest; but this cannot be said of any other part. It was built in the first year of James I.'s reign, as Northampton House, for Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, son of the poet Earl of Surrey, by the architects Bernard Jansen and Gerard Christmas. Shakspeare and Ben Jonson must have looked upon this noble front of the mansion, one of those grand houses which in their time occupied the whole length of the Strand, with their pleasant gardens extending to the river's bank, when Charing-cross was, like Fulham now, a suburban village. It appears thus in Ralph Agas's old map of London, which Mr. W. H. Overall and Mr. E. Francis have lately republished from the copy in the Guildhall Library. North and west of this spot lie the green fields and rustic highways, thence leading through the woods or across the open moors of West Middlesex and the adjacent shires. Whitehall and St. James's Park, indeed, were already the abode of Royalty. The site of Northumberland House, before 1605, was occupied by an ancient hospital, with its chapel of St. Mary of Roncesvalles. On the death of the Earl of Northampton, in 1614, this house passed to his nephew, Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk. It was then called Suffolk House, and consisted of three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side towards the river being left open, with a lofty domed tower at each angle. Nothing of all this remains except the Strand or Charing-cross front, which is a mere architectural screen for the modern buildings that compose the entire mansion existing in our time. In 1642, upon the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, to Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, it passed to these last-named Earls. The one just mentioned, in 1660, invited General Monk to Northumberland House, to confer with him upon the restoration of Charles II.

Those historic Percys of the Plantagenet and Tudor reigns are not the present ducal family. Their last representative was Lady Elizabeth, Baroness Percy, who in 1682 married Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset. Her son, Duke of Somerset by inheritance, Earl of Northumberland by creation, gave his only child (a daughter) to Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in Yorkshire, a gentleman of good family; and he was allowed, in 1750, to succeed his father-in-law, taking the name of Percy. He was created Duke of Northumberland in 1757, and was made a Knight of the Garter. Three of his family succeeded to the dukedom, but in 1865 it passed to a cousin, George Percy, Earl of Beverley, whose son, Algernon George Percy, Lord Lovaine, became Duke of Northumberland in August, 1867. His Grace is sixty-four.



PROPOSED NEW STREET THROUGH NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.



PLAN OF ANOTHER STREET, AVOIDING NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE.

years of age, and is, having married the daughter of the late Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., father of two sons; the elder of whom, Earl Percy, M.P. for North Northumberland, is married to Lady Edith, daughter of the Duke of Argyll, and has an office in the Queen's household.

The Duke has another town house in Portman-square; besides Sion House, Isleworth, to which the famous lion of gilt lead, formerly visible on the top of Northumberland House, has now been removed. It was the heraldic crest of the Percys, and had stood on high at Charing-cross above a hundred years. The decorative fixtures of the house, the sumptuous furniture, and collection of paintings and sculpture, have been taken either to Sion House or to Alnwick Castle. There is little worth seeing in the empty rooms of Northumberland House. The whole building, inside the grand and graceful front, is unpretentious in architectural style, but sufficiently commodious, a fair example of the superior class of stately domestic edifices in the time of George II. and first years of George III. The state rooms, overlooking the garden behind, have moulded and gilt ceilings, with some painted medallions; there is also a grand double staircase. The south front, with its double flight of steps, to a person on the level of the first floor, has an elegant effect. In the garden there are no flowers, but a large grass-plot and many trees and shrubs, with agreeable shady walks.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

Fifteen men lost their lives by an explosion which took place in one of the pits of the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company, near Wigan, last Saturday evening.

Boat accidents in the summer months are as common as railway accidents during the excursion season. Eleven persons, belonging to a workmen's excursion party from Bristol, went out for a trip on the bay, off Teignmouth, on Saturday last. The boat, which was overloaded, capsized, and four women and one man were drowned. At an inquest a verdict of manslaughter against the boatman was returned. Mr. Kelsey, station-master at Hornsea, on the Yorkshire coast, was drowned last Saturday while bathing; and Mr. Thomas Holmes, draper's assistant, was drowned whilst bathing in the River Ouse on the morning of that day. On Monday four young men hired a boat and went down the river to Erith. On their return, when near Rainham, they began "larking" with each other. Suddenly the boat capsized, and all its occupants were thrown into the river. Two of the company kept themselves up by holding on to the overturned boat, and were rescued and taken on board a sailing barge. The other two were drowned. A bathing accident is reported from the neighbourhood of Richmond, where, on Sunday, three boys, named Cherry, Fendall and Burton, were drowned in the Swale. The survivors of the terrible boat accident at Margate, mentioned last week, write to the papers to acknowledge publicly the gallantry and kindness of the captain of the Prince of Wales, by which they were saved, as well as of his crew and the passengers on board.

In some parts of the provinces the great heat has been followed by thunderstorms, accompanied with heavy rain. A thunderstorm passed over Nottingham on Tuesday, and the town was deluged in water for about an hour. While a farm labourer, named Burton, was working in a field at Stanton he was struck by lightning and killed on the spot. A thunderstorm at Bradford, on Tuesday, did considerable damage. A house on Tumbling-hill was struck, the chimney was knocked down and stones and soot scattered on the floor, the mantelpiece was smashed, as also were a number of pictures and ornaments. No lives were lost, but a girl had several teeth knocked out by the effect of a flash of lightning. Two houses were struck by lightning at Holytown, Scotland, on Monday. The inmates, who were in bed, escaped uninjured. At Bathgate a woman jumped from her bed, and died from excitement caused by the lightning. At Coldstream, a young man has died from sunstroke. Three children in Limerick county were killed by sunstroke on Monday.

An explosion of fireworks took place at Northampton on Tuesday, by which two children were blown to pieces, and three other persons have since died.

We are in the midst of an epidemic of fires, which afflict both hemispheres impartially, large towns being, as usual, the chief sufferers. The conflagrations at Chicago and Wisconsin were followed by similar, though less extensive, disasters at Constantinople and Fenados. There has been at least one of considerable magnitude in Paris; while in England there have been serious fires in the north, and some country mansions have been destroyed. Through some recklessness on the part of a haymaker, the furze covering a large field on the Moor Park estate, near Forest-hill, was ignited on Monday, and the flames spread rapidly. Many acres of furze on Crookham-common, near Newbury, were consumed by fire on the same day. The ripe standing corn has been ignited by sparks from passing engines, and ten acres of wheat in the Oundle district were destroyed last week from this cause. A still more singular casualty is reported from Shropshire. The Ercall, a wooded hill adjoining the Wrekin, was on fire for some days. Intense and prolonged heat had scorched the moss and fern to tinder, and in that state a spark from the pipe of an excursionist, or some other equally simple cause, ignited the withered vegetation, until the entire height has been wrapped in smoke and flames.

A large warehouse in Liverpool has been burnt out. The contents, comprising 1600 bales of cotton and 2800 sacks of wheat, were damaged to the extent of £15,000.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, who was elected member of Parliament for Hull in October last, but who lost his seat at the general election, was presented on Saturday, at Hull, with a life-sized portrait of himself, painted by Sir Francis Grant, R.A., and Mrs. Pease was presented with a diamond necklace and pendant. The articles presented were paid for with the surplus of the fund raised to defray Lieutenant-Colonel Pease's election expenses.—At a Conservative picnic held on Tuesday, in Summerhill Park, Bath, a massive silver épergne, weighing over 500 oz., was presented to Lord Grey de Wilton, who represented Bath from June last year, but was defeated at the general election in February. At the same time some articles of jewellery were presented to Lady Grey de Wilton by the Conservative working men of Bath.—Both Mr. C. M. Palmer and Sir G. Elliot, who were lately returned for North Durham in the Liberal and Conservative interest, have been petitioned against. Bribery, treating, personation, and undue influence are amongst the allegations on each side.—The new writ for Stroud—the fourth within the present year—was received on Saturday. The nomination was on Wednesday, the ballot being fixed for Friday. Mr. Brand, son of the Speaker of the House of Commons, appears again in the Liberal interest, and Mr. James Stanton, a member of a local brewing firm, and brother of the present Liberal sitting member, is the Conservative candidate.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The benefit of Madame Adelina Patti on Wednesday week (when she repeated her charming performance as Margherita in "Faust" after an interval of several seasons), and the Mozart Festival, consisting of vocal and instrumental selections from that composer, performed on the following night in aid of the funds of the Mozart Institution at Salzburg, have already been referred to.

Yesterday (Friday) week Mdle. Albani took her benefit, and appeared as Elvira in "I Puritani," her first representation of which character occurred at the beginning of May. Her fifth performance of the part, on the occasion now referred to, displayed to the full all the vocal power and refinement before commented on; and the singer met with a reception, and was inundated with bouquets, wreaths, and garlands, to an extent almost approaching the unparalleled ovation offered to Madame Patti on the previous Wednesday.

The closing performance, on Saturday last, consisted of "L'Etoile du Nord," cast as lately noticed, including the incomparable representation of Caterina by Madame Patti, and M. Faure's fine acting and singing as Pietro. The National Anthem was sung at the end of the opera, and thus closed the season of 1874.

Mr. Gye's past season opened on March 31, with "La Traviata," in which, as Violetta, Mdle. Heilbron (from the Paris Italian Opera) was well received on her first appearance in England. Other singers who subsequently met with more or less acceptance on their debut here were Mdles. Bianchi, Cottino, Calasch, and Ghiotti, Signori Bolis, Piazza, and Sabater. The accession of Mdle. Marimon was a great gain to the establishment, which included (in addition to the eminent artists already mentioned) the reappearance of Mdles. Scalchi, D'Angeri, Smeroschi, Pezzotta, and Corsi; Mesdames Sinico, Saar, Vilda, and Dall'Anese; Signori Nicolini, Bettini, Pavani, Marino, Rossi, and Manfredi; M. Faure, M. Maurel; Signori Graziani, Cotogni, Ciampi, Bagagiolo, Capponi, Tagliafico, and Fallar. The performances of Madame Adelina Patti and Mdle. Albani have been prominent features during the season, each lady having appeared in a new character, in addition to repetitions of several of those with which they were previously identified. In the revival of Verdi's "Luisa Miller," Madame Patti, as the heroine, again proved her possession of great powers in a part of the tragic and declamatory kind; and Mdle. Albani enhanced her former high position by the exquisite grace and charm of her Mignon, in the opera so named, which was brought out for the first time at this establishment. These works were the only approach to novelty of production; others named (but not promised) in Mr. Gye's prospectus remaining, probably, for future hearing. The duties of conductor have been chiefly exercised by Signor Vianesi, with occasional efficient replacement by Signor Bevnigani.

Covent Garden Theatre will reopen on Aug. 8, under the direction of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti, for a series of promenade concerts. The band is to consist of members of the orchestras of the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Opera, and the Philharmonic Society, and the arrangements in other respects are to be on an extensive scale. M. Hervé is to be the chief conductor, and the business management is in the experienced hands of Mr. John Russell.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

The season of this establishment is also at an end, an extra performance having been given on Monday for the benefit of Mr. Mapleson, the lessee.

Other benefits occurred last week. On Thursday that of Madame Christine Nilsson took place, and this artist appeared as Valentina in "Les Huguenots," for the first time in England. Her performance was received throughout with marked applause, especially in the two great duets—that with Marcel in the scene of the "Pré aux Clercs," and that with Raoul after the Catholic plot. The powerful acting and declamation of Madame Nilsson in these and other situations produced frequent and special demonstrations of applause. The cast in other respects was the same as on a recent occasion already noticed.

On Friday Mdle. Titiens took her benefit, and repeated one of her finest performances. As Leonora in "Fidelio" this lady sang and acted with her best powers, and her reception was throughout of the most enthusiastic kind. In this case also the cast was as in recent instances.

On Saturday (the closing subscription night of the season) "Il Talismano" was given, for the ninth time.

Monday's extra performance consisted of "Don Giovanni," for the first time for six years by this establishment. The Donna Anna of Mdle. Titiens was heretofore among the best of her several tragic and heroic characters, and again it displayed all its former excellence. Mdle. Singelli as Zerlina sang with much grace, and Signor Gillandi received special applause for his very effective delivery of Don Ottavio's two arias, "Dalla sua pace" and "Il mio tesoro," the latter of which was particularly well sung. Signor de Reschi gained an encore by his capital cantabile style as displayed in Don Giovanni's serenade, "Deh vieni," which he had to repeat. Herr Behrens was a somewhat heavy Leporello, but he atoned for this by the musical merits of his performance. Signor Perkins's resonant bass voice told with good effect in the music of Il Commendatore, and the cast was completed by Signor Zoboli as Masetto. The principal singers, Mr. Mapleson, and Sir Michael Costa were all called forward and enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Mapleson's season of 1874 commenced on March 17 with "Semiramide," with a fine cast, including, as before, Mdle. Titiens as Semiramide, Madame Trebelli-Bettini as Arsace, and Signor Agnesi as Assur. Madame Christine Nilsson reappeared at the end of May as Margherita in "Faust," in which opera she was several times heard, as also in "Lucia di Lammermoor," having subsequently added three new characters to her London repertoire—Edith Plantagenet in Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano"; Leonora, in "Il Trovatore"; and Valentina, in "Les Huguenots"—of the merits of which performances we have recently spoken. The most successful first appearance of the season at this establishment was that of Mdle. Louise Singelli, who displayed much refinement of style and brilliancy of execution as Caterina, in an Italian version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," and afterwards as Lady Enrichetta ("Martha") and the Queen of Night ("Il Flauto Magico"). Other new appearances, more or less successful, were those of M. Achard, Signori Gillandi, Ramini, De Reschi, Galassi, and Perkins, and Herr Behrens; the reappearances having included Mdles. Marie Roze, Alwina Valleria, Risarelli, Bauermeister, and Justine Maovitz; Mesdames Trebelli-Bettini and Demerice Lablache; Signori Naudin, Fancelli, and Urio, Mr. Bentham, Signori Rinaldini, Marchetti, Fabrini, Rota, Borella, Campobello, Catalani, and Casaboni. Several of the works promised for production have been necessarily withheld, the two novelties having been the opera by Balfe and that by Auber already named.

Sir M. Costa's undivided exercise of the office of conductor

has been, as heretofore, an important feature in the musical arrangements.

Last Saturday's Summer Concert at the Crystal Palace possessed a special interest, from its having been rendered illustrative of the quaint and humorous in music. To begin with the instrumental selection, the programme included Mozart's "Musikalischer Spass," a quiz of the feeble style of composition and performance; the exquisitely comic "Clown's Funeral March" from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music; the clever grotesque dance from that of Mr. Sullivan to "The Merchant of Venice;" and Rubinstein's orchestral "humoreske" entitled "Don Quixote." The vocal music comprised solos, catches, and part-songs of various shades and degrees of humour. The solo vocalists were Mesdames Lancia and Garcia and Signor Garcia, and Messrs. Coates, Baxter, Land, and Lawler. The concert of to-day (Saturday) is to consist of English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh ballads.

The fourth subscription concert of the Welsh Choral Union took place, on Monday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, when the programme was, as usual, chiefly of a national character.

The annual public concert of the Royal Academy of Music takes place this afternoon, at the Hanover-square Rooms.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

The following is a list of all pensions granted during the year ended June 20, 1874, and charged upon the Civil List:—

Professor Thomas Rymer Jones, F.R.S., in consideration of his services to science as late Professor of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy at King's College, £50.

Mrs. Henrietta Jemima Keate, in consideration of the long and excellent service of her husband, G. W. Keate, Esq., who died at Cape Coast Castle, when Governor in Chief of the West African Settlements, £50.

Professor George Long, in recognition of his literary talents, and especially of his knowledge of Roman law, £100.

Mrs. Georgina Gordon Coote, widow of Mr. Holmes Coote, in consideration of her husband's medical services, especially during the Crimean War, and of her own labours as lady superintendent of the Smyrna Hospital, £50.

Mr. Henry Warren, in recognition of his labours for advancement of water-colour drawing, £50.

Dame Constance M'Clure, in consideration of the services of her late husband, Vice-Admiral Sir Robert J. L. M'Clure, in the exploration of the Arctic regions, &c., £100.

Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, author of "Proverbial Philosophy," £120.

Mr. Thomas Steel Livingstone, Mr. William Oswell Livingstone, Miss Anna Mary Livingstone, and Miss Agnes Livingstone, in recognition of the value of their father's geographical discoveries in Central Africa, £50 each.

Doctor Sharpey, F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of London, in consideration of his great services to science, £150.

Mrs. Charlotte Louisa Basevi, widow of James Palladio Basevi, late Captain of the Royal Engineers, in consideration of the services of her husband in connection with the advancement of science and the trigonometrical survey of India, £100.

Miss Geraldine Endors Jewsbury, in consideration of her services to literature, £40.

Miss Eliza Meteyard, in addition to the pension of £60 a year granted her in 1869, in recognition of her services to literature, £40.

Lady Catherine Hannah Charlotte Jackson, in recognition of the valuable services of her late husband, Sir George Jackson, K.C.B., who for fifty-seven years was engaged in the diplomatic and foreign service of the Crown, and in consideration of her contributions to literature, £100.

Mr. Richard Henry Hengist Horne, in recognition of his contributions to literature, £50.

At the annual meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operative Society, held at Bedford, under the presidency of Mr. E. Vansittart Neale, it was reported that the net profits of the year had reached £3000. It was resolved to pay 5 per cent interest on members' capital and distribute one half of the profits among purchasers.

Miss Jane Ainslie, who died recently in Edinburgh, was (the *Scotsman* says) the originator of "The Flower Mission" in Glasgow. So long as her strength permitted she personally supervised the mission—carrying, herself, baskets full of bouquets to the infirmary, where smiles and words of welcome ever waited her. By-and-by, when she could no longer pay these visits, in her sick-room her hands and thoughts were ever busy in the work. A change to Grantown in the early part of the summer was deemed advisable. There her thoughts were still for the sick and suffering. Almost to the last day of her existence she occupied herself, in the intervals of pain, with making wire baskets to hold ferns for patients in the infirmary.

NEWSPAPERS FOR ABROAD.

Notwithstanding the repeated notices issued by the General Post Office, a large number of newspapers addressed to places abroad are still put into the post daily bearing postage-stamps insufficient in amount for their prepayment, and such newspapers are in most cases necessarily detained. Upon a great proportion of these papers less than a single rate of postage (and, indeed, in many cases only a halfpenny) is prepaid. Others bear stamps equivalent in amount to one rate of postage only, although, being above 4 oz. in weight, they are liable to two, and occasionally to three, rates of postage. Newspapers for places abroad are also frequently stopped in consequence of being posted more than eight days after the date of publication. Such newspapers can only be forwarded as book packets, and prepaid as such. Publication is again called to this subject, with a view of averting the disappointment occasioned by the non-arrival of newspapers at their destination.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Copies for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, printed on thin paper, must have stamps affixed to them at the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast of	1d	Germany	2d
Alexandria { via Southampton ..	1d	Gibraltar { via Southampton ..	1d
{ via Brindisi	2d	{ via France	3d
Australia { via Southampton ..	1d	Holland { via Belgium	2d
{ via Brindisi	3d	India { via Southampton	2d
Austria	2d	{ via Brindisi	3d
Belgium	1d	Italy, via Belgium	3d
Brazils	1d	Mexico	1d
Canada	1d	New Zealand	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Norway, via Denmark	5d
China { via Southampton	2d	Spain	2d
{ via Brindisi	3d	Sweden, via Hull	2d
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France	1d	West Indies	1d

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The Extra Supplement.

MADAME NILSSON.

Christine Nilsson was born in 1843, at Ljungby, a small town of Sweden, about 200 miles from Stockholm. She was of humble origin, and first attracted attention when a mere child by the charm of her appearance and her sweet voice (accompanying herself on the violin) at a fair in her native place. Her remarkable qualities were observed by an intelligent Swedish gentleman, M. Tornérhjelm, who determined to aid the young girl in procuring that education and musical instruction which were beyond the reach of her parents. By this benefactor the little Christine was placed at school in Halmstadt, and afterwards at the Swedish capital, where her musical studies were pursued with such earnestness and success as to result in her removal to Paris. There the future prima donna received singing lessons from Masset and Wartel. Although Mdlle. Nilsson had previously made an appearance on the opera stage of Stockholm, her first real start in her public career must be considered to have begun with her appearance at the Paris Théâtre Lyrique, in October, 1860, in the part of Violetta, in "La Traviata." The enthusiastic reception of the new singer at once resulted in immediate celebrity and a prolonged engagement. In 1868 Mdlle. Nilsson created the character of Ophelia in M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," in which, and in the same composer's "Mignon," she achieved special triumphs in Paris, and subsequently here. It was in June, 1867, that Mdlle. Nilsson first appeared in London, at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the same character as that in which she made her Paris début. As great success attended her here as there, and she has ever since continued to be a "bright particular star" of our opera stage. In repetitions of the characters already named, and of Lucia, Lady Enrichetta ("Martha"), Margherita, Alice (in "Roberto il Diavolo"), and other impersonations, this eminent singer has commanded the applause and admiration of the London public. The recent additions to her repertoire here have been (as mentioned in our record of the past season of Her Majesty's Opera) the characters of Edith Plantagenet (in Balfe's "Il Talismano"), Leonora (in "Il Trovatore"), and Valentina (in "Les Huguenots"). The personal charm and grace of manner, the brilliant and sympathetic voice and refined and cultivated style of this great singer, have been displayed in concert and oratorio performances, as well as on the stage. These have too frequently been dwelt on to need prolonged comment now. Her great gifts and acquisitions met with as full appreciation, and were as richly rewarded, during her visits to America as in her European engagements. Mdlle. Christine Nilsson is married to a French gentleman, M. Rouzeaud.

The Portrait of Madame Nilsson is from a photograph by Mr. W. Kurtz, of New York.

"RUINED!—THE DAY AFTER THE TEMPEST."

This picture, by the eminent Belgian artist, M. H. Bource, tells its sad story with a simple truthfulness and perfectly unaffected pathos which must find their way to all hearts. The scene is probably laid on the coast of Scheveningen, where the life of the extensive fishing population is more than usually picturesque and primitive, and which is therefore a favourite resort of artists of other nationalities beside the Dutch. But a little while ago the bread-winner of these poor mourners put off, doubtless anticipating a speedy return, confident in his own stout heart and strong arm. The sky was then, perhaps, bright and clear, and the treacherous sea mirrored its smiling promise. Or he may have desecrated some doubtful indications about the horizon; but had he not often before, in the same small boat, safely braved the fury of that cruel and fickle North Sea? Then, too, as so often before, he took with him the prayers and blessings of wife and mother, and be sure there was a parting kiss for his little babe. Soon, however, the elements conspired against him, the tempest burst upon him, his boat was hurled back on to the shore, and he himself tossed a prey to the pitiless, insatiable waves. Who shall tell the terrors of that fatal struggle; who can tell the anxiety of those he left behind while the tempest lasted, and their agony when they learnt the truth? The blow they must have often feared fell so heavily and suddenly at last. They are still stunned by it. In speechless despair, in grief beyond tears, they sit among the desolate sand-heaps and tufts of coarse weeds, as though rooted to the spot. Who is now to support that feeble, aged woman and that helpless babe, nestling, all unconsciously, at its mother's breast? The mainstay of the family is gone; the boat which brought home the harvest of the sea is a worthless wreck. They are, indeed, "ruined." The elder woman, whom we take to be the mother of the lost man, bows her head low, hopeless, but resigned; she has endured bitter bereavement before. The young wife, also a mother, fixes on the wreck a look of such piteous, wistful misery that we have seldom seen anything so touching. Although the waves have now subsided the sky retains that peculiarly saddened aspect noticeable after a storm, which is in perfect keeping with the sentiment of the picture. M. Bource, it will be observed, is as faithful to the character of the humble folk he usually represents as he is felicitous in rendering expression—qualities which have secured for the artist the high estimation in which he is held by persons of taste. We may add that this picture is one of the very few works by foreign artists in the present exhibition of the Royal Academy to which a place on "the line" has been accorded.

About 72,000 persons visited the show of the Royal-Agricultural Society at Bedford, which closed yesterday week.

The gross public income of the United Kingdom in the year ending June 30 last was £77,327,063. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to £74,974,891, and, taking into account a sum of £500,000 raised by annuities created for constructing certain fortifications and the localisation of the military forces, there remained an excess of income over expenditure to the amount of £1,852,172. The balances in the Exchequer on June 30 amounted to £5,314,879.

The report of the inspectors of prisons in the southern district was issued yesterday week. It remarks that in some places prisoners are allowed the advantage of a pecuniary interest in the value of their labour to a slight extent, either by permitting them to work on their own account, after having completed their daily allotted task, or by granting them a percentage on the whole amount of work done by them. This system appears to work very satisfactorily: it is conducive to habits of industry, which doubtless prove beneficial in numerous instances after dismissal from prison, and it materially tends to reduce the number of punishments for prison offences. It is, the inspectors think, a practice which may be worth the consideration of the authorities of other gaols.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A. C. P.—The problem shall have early insertion.

J. G. C.—Neither of the positions sent, we regret to say, is up to our standard.

W. W.—They are scarcely up to the mark. A three-move problem that commences with a check ought to possess some very specially redeeming features to render it eligible for publication.

D. CLARK.—The problems are under examination.

J. JESSIE (New York).—No. 1 is impossible if Black play for his first move B to K E 5th. No. 2 is neat, but very obvious.

W. AIREY.—You have omitted the most important part of the solution.

PROBLEM No. 1585.—Correct solutions received from Kalaf, Beta, WBT, MES, WS Nemo, Cretona, "We Four," James, A R T, North London Chess Club, Kingston Mark, ES, J Bowden, Haha, M Clare, L L, Emile Frau, East Marden, Inagh, S T, W V, G D CH S, W F Payne, G H V, and Wowley.

PROBLEM No. 1587.—Correct solutions received from Balbriggan, Warden Pie, W F, W B T, "We Four," Enoch, Peter Grey, M A L, C (Cambridge), J J, T W (Canterbury), Kalef, and Wowley.

A number of answers unavoidably stand over.

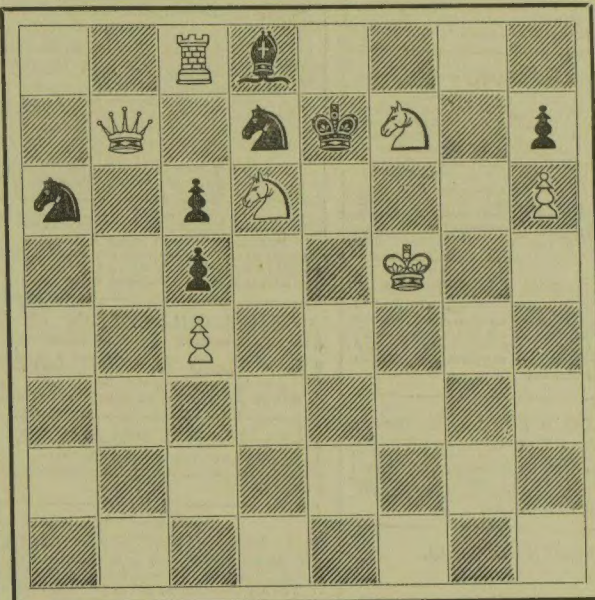
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1587.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K 5th	K B takes Kt,	2. Q to Q 3rd (ch)	B takes Q
	or +	3. P mates	
* 1. Q to K Kt 3rd	Q B to K Kt 3rd	† 1. Q takes B	B to K Kt 6th
3. Mates	Anything	3. Mates	Anything

PROBLEM No. 1588.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Game, which was recently played by correspondence between Mr. JOHN HALFORD, the leading player of the Birmingham Chess Club, and Mr. BURN, of Liverpool, furnishes a good illustration of a well-known form of the Giuoco Piano. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.). BLACK (Mr. B.).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 4th P takes P

4. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th

This is the accredited move for Black, but we are by no means satisfied that it is superior to 4. Kt to K B 3rd

5. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd

6. P takes P

The opening is now resolved into a familiar variation of the Giuoco Piano. The move in the text is unquestionably White's strongest line of play, and far more effective than 6. P to K 5th.

7. B to Q 2nd B takes B (ch)

Black might also capture the King's Pawn with Knight, in which case the following would be a probable continuation:—

7. B takes B Kt takes K P

8. B takes B Kt takes B

9. Q to Q Kt 3rd (ch) P to Q 4th

10. Q takes Kt (best), and the game is about equal.

8. Q Kt takes B P to Q 4th

9. P takes P K Kt takes P

10. Q to Q Kt 3rd Q Kt to K 2nd

11. Castles Castles

12. K R to K sq P to Q B 3rd

Mr. Burn is of opinion that he ought rather to have played 12. Kt to K B 5th. The move in question was adopted by Herr Andersen in a game with the late Mr. Buckle, which was continued:—

12. R to K 4th Q Kt to K Kt 3rd

13. Q R to K sq Q to K B 3rd

14. Kt to K 5th, with a fine position.

CHESS IN CANADA.

A Game in the recent telegraphic Match between the Chess Clubs of Seaford and Collingwood. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Seaford Club). BLACK (Collingwood Club).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 4th P takes P

4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th

This defence always produces a lively interesting game.

5. Kt to K B 3rd

Our Canadian cousins are evidently as conversant with the latest novelties in the openings.

5. B to K 2nd Q takes K P (ch)

6. B to K 2nd B to Q B 4th

or Kt to Q Kt 5th.

7. Castles Kt to K B 3rd

8. R to K sq Castles

9. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K B 4th

10. B to Q 3rd

White now commences a most embarrassing attack, which, without the great care on the part of the defence, would speedily lead to a fatal termination.

10. Kt to K 4th Q to K R 4th

11. P to K R 3rd Kt to K Kt 5th

12. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt

13. B to K Kt 5th K to R sq

14. B to K 5th P to R 3rd

15. Q to K 4th B to K 2nd

16. Q to K R 4th Q to Q 5th (ch)

17. P to K B 4th B takes B

18. K to R sq

19. Kt takes B

At first sight it would appear that the Seaford players have an easily-won game by re-taking with Pawn; but on examination it becomes a moot point whether the attack is sufficient to compensate them for the sacrifice of the piece, e.g.,—

19. P takes B P to Q 4th

and Black ultimately won the game.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

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6. B to K 2nd B to Q B 4th

or Kt to Q Kt 5th.

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White now commences a most embarrassing attack, which, without the great care on the part of the defence, would speedily lead to a fatal termination.

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11. P to K R 3rd Kt to K Kt 5th

12. Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt

13. B to K Kt 5th K to R sq

14. B to K 5th P to R 3rd

15. Q to K 4th B to K 2nd

16. Q to K R 4th Q to Q 5th (ch)

17. P to K B 4th B takes B

18. K to R sq

19. Kt takes B

At first sight it would appear that the Seaford players have an easily-won game by re-taking with Pawn; but on examination it becomes a moot point whether the attack is sufficient to compensate them for the sacrifice of the piece, e.g.,—

19. P takes B P to Q 4th

and Black ultimately won the game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 8 last, of Benjamin Dobson, late of Queen's-road, Southport, Lancashire, who died on the 21st ult., was proved on the 13th inst. by William Dobson, one of the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to each of his executors who shall act £500 free of duty; to his nephew Benjamin Alfred Dobson his copyhold property at Patterdale, Cumberland; one third of the residue to his sister, Elizabeth Dobson; one third, less £1000 (which he gives thereout to his niece, Frances Elizabeth Broadbent) between his three nephews, Benjamin Alfred Dobson, Percival Gordon Dobson, and William Dobson, conditionally as to the two latter on their presenting themselves personally in England to his executors within two years and proving that they are not naturalised subjects of any foreign State; and the remaining one third to his brother, Henry Dobson, for life, and after his death to his children.

The will, dated March 27, 1871, of David Reid, late of No. 4, Lowndes-street, Belgrave-square, who died on the 17th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by Peter Wells and James Richard Corbett, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to each of his executors for their trouble; to his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Louisa Reid, the income of £5000 for life; and to his wife, Mrs. Cecilia Caroline Reid, all the furniture and effects at his residence, an immediate legacy of £2000, and the interest and dividends of the rest of his property for life: at her death the children take the residue. The legacies are given free of duty.

The will, with three codicils, dated respectively May 20, 1854, Aug. 30, 1855, June 1, 1864, and Feb. 16, 1870, of Thomas Ramsden Agnew, formerly of Southsea, then of Fernlea, Chilworth, and late of No. 11, Burlington-buildings, Redland Park, Bristol, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Henry Thomas May, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Anna Frances Agnew, a legacy of £400 and the dividends of £18,000 Three per Cent Stock for life, and at her decease he gives an annuity to the widow of his deceased son. The residue of his estate he leaves to all his children.

The will and codicil, dated May 28, 1872, and April 21, 1873, of Lewis Jacob Jordan, late of No. 6, Bedford-square, who died on April 14 last, were proved on the 11th inst. by Mrs. Ann Jordan, the widow, Robert Jacob Jordan and Reuben Jacob Jordan, the sons, and Francis Picard, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his said two sons legacies of £1000 each; to Edward Davis, formerly in his service, £1000, free of duty; to his sister, Maria Davis, an annuity of £150; to his sister-in-law, Sarah Jordan, an annuity of £100; and the residue to his wife for life. At her death the residue of his property is to be divided between his twelve children and his niece, Sarah Annie Maria Jordan.

The will, dated July 5, 1871, of John Colby, late of Fynone Manor, Pembroke, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 9th inst. by John Donald George Higgon, and John Vaughan, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Frances Anna Colby, a pecuniary legacy of £1500; his freehold farm called Froghole, Spittall, Pembroke; charges his real estate with £1000 per annum in her favour, in addition to her jointure; and, after giving some other legacies, he leaves her the income of the rest of his personalty for life. The residue of his real and personal property, subject to such gifts, goes to deceased's brother, the Rev. Robert Colby.

The will of the Right Rev. John Harding, D.D., formerly Bishop of Bombay, has been proved under £3000.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Some change in the rules laid down in June last year, with respect to the transmission of private letters addressed to officers and seamen on foreign stations, having been found desirable in the interests of the persons sending and receiving such letters, the following modified arrangements have been adopted, and will be adhered to until further notice. Letters for her Majesty's ships addressed to Mediterranean station, Gibraltar, Malta, and other ports will be forwarded to Gibraltar; North American station, North American and West India station, Bermuda, Halifax, or any other port in British North America, to Halifax; West India station, West Indies, St. Thomas, or any of the British West India Islands (except Bahamas and Bermuda), to the first port at which the mail packet calls, Barbadoes or St. Thomas, as the case may be; Pacific stations or any of the ports of the Pacific, to Colon; China station, Hong-Kong, or any port in China or Japan, to Hong-Kong; Australian station, or any of the Australian colonies, to Sydney; East India station, Bombay, Aden, or Persian Gulf, to Aden; South African station, or Cape of Good Hope, to Simon's Bay; any port on the West Coast of Africa to Cape Coast Castle, or any other port where the senior naval officer may be; south-east coast of America, or any port in the Brazil or the River Plate, to Rio de Janeiro. In all other cases letters will be forwarded to the addresses they bear, except that those for ships comprising the Channel and Detached Squadrons, and ships employed on particular service, will be sent to the places at which, according to information furnished by the Admiralty, the ships are most likely to be found.

Information has been received from the Post Office of New South Wales that watches and jewellery are no longer liable to Customs duties in that colony, and that there is now no objection to letters containing such articles being forwarded in the mails to New South Wales. Consequently, the prohibition against sending such articles to New South Wales in letters which was imposed in January of last year is withdrawn.

The official correspondence respecting the proposed conference at Brussels on the laws and customs of military warfare has been published. It was originally intended that the conference should be held in Paris on May 4, and the suggestion in the first instance came from the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of Prisoners of War. The scheme was, however, postponed, and was taken up by the Russian Government, which proposed that the Congress should take a wider range, and include the conduct of all military operations. Her Majesty's Government, being asked to give its views on the subject, replied that its willingness to join in any measure to prevent unnecessary suffering had been shown by its adhesion to the declarations respecting the Geneva cross and the use of explosive bullets; but it was "firmly determined not to enter into any discussion of the rules of international law by which the relations of belligerents are guided, or to undertake any new obligations or engagements of any kind in regard to general principles." Lord Derby in his despatch, which is dated July 4, also states that before agreeing to send a delegate to the congress the Government must have the assurance that neither maritime operations nor naval warfare will be dealt with by the conference.

NEW MUSIC.

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THE TALISMAN GALOP. Charles Godfrey. 4s.
THE TALISMAN QUADRILLE. Charles Godfrey. 4s.
Half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

IL TALISMANO. M. W. BALFE. For Piano.
The Rose Song (Candido fiore). Wilhelm Kuhn. 4s.
The Rose Song. E. L. Hime. 4s.
The Rose Song. (Easy.) Jules Richard. 2s.
First Fantasia. Wilhelm Kuhn. 4s.
Fantasia. E. L. Hime. 4s.
Fantasia. G. A. Osborn. 4s.
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MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING OUT.—Elegant design, 3 yards long by 40 and 52 in. wide, 4s. 11d. per pair, worth 7s. 6d.; very handsome ditto, 4 yards long by 52 in. and 56 in. wide, 3s. 6d. per pair; 1s. 6d. per pair; 14 in. wide, 24 in. and 30 in.; Teapots; warranted Table Cutlery, best Electro-plate (durability guaranteed); Coal Vases, Dish Covers, japanned Toilet Baths, Cans, &c.; Kitchen Ironmongery of every description; Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c.
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LADIES' SUMMER DRESSES,

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The following are of a very special character:—
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The New Styles are—
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Also a full assortment of Children's Mantles and Jackets in Silk, Cloth, and Cashmere.
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Complete Illustrations of Children's Costumes post-free on application to
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And in the same proportion throughout.
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And in the same proportion throughout.

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MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England on approval—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
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BABY LINEN SET for £20.
Baby Linen Set for £25 5s.
Baby Linen Set for £3 3s.
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BATHING-COSTUMES, 16s. 6d. each.
Bathing-Shoes, 2s. 3d. per pair.
Swimsuits, elegant style, 21s. each.
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DEPARTURES from LONDON.—Ladies often find, when they have left London for the Continent, the provinces, or the seaside, the inconvenience of not having provided for country wear a few accessories in cheap Summer and Autumn Dresses and Waterproof Costumes. Messrs. JAY have some very extraordinary bargains specially suitable for such a need.
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MESSRS. JAY are now SELLING OFF their superfluous STOCK, among which is a great variety of Dresses in various materials, Millinery, rich French Pattern Mantles, and elegant Costumes suitable to any and every rank. Extraordinary bargains.
JAYS.

SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are always provided with experienced Dressmakers and Milliners, ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to purchasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Warehouse, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given for household mourning at a great saving to large or small families.
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To Commence on MONDAY NEXT, JULY 27.
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This Sale will include the following Goods—
Rich Coloured and Black Silks.
White Glacé and Gros Grain Silks.
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20,000 yards Tussore in various Tints.
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Gloves, hosiery, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs.
1000 Parisian and other Costumes.
Dress Skirts and Ball Dresses.
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Baby Linen, Ladies' Underclothing.
Outfittings of every kind and price.
Catalogues free.
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ALLISON and CO. have the honour to announce that the SALE at Reduced Prices of their SURPLUS FANCY SUMMER STOCK has commenced, and

CONSISTS of a large quantity of MILLERAI and ACIER STRIPED SILKS, at 2s. 9½d. the yard, and of Plain Gros Grain and Fancy Silks, at 3½ gu. the Dress; Fancy Materials for Dresses adapted to all purposes; COSTUMES, novel in style and texture, suitable for seaside and general wear; Ribbons of every kind, Satins, Balenois, and Costume Cloths; Gloves, hosiery in every material; Lace, and a large assortment of made-up Goods, Shawls, Travelling Wraps, Useful and Elegant Mantles, Parasols, Flowers, MILLINERY, Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Linen, and a well assorted stock of Trimmings.
The articles enumerated may each be depended upon as being excellent of their kind, and, in every instance, a bargain to all who may embrace this opportunity to purchase.

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street; 26 and 27, Argyll-street.
N.B.—Family and Complimentary Mourning of every description. Close on Saturdays at Two o'clock.

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These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works, Longcloths, and other fabrics, before they are sent to the various work-rooms.
Lists, with Prices, on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO., Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM FRY and CO., ROYAL IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS and BLACK SILK MERCHANTS.
Established 1758.
By Special Appointment to her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany, H.I.M. the Empress of the French, H.M. the Queen of Denmark, and the Irish Court.
Nineteen Prize Medals awarded for Excellence of Manufacture.
Patterns post-free, and Dresses forwarded carriage paid to all parts of the United Kingdom.
W. Fry and Co. also solicit an inspection of their Stock of Black Silks, which are of a very superior quality and moderate in price, and can be recommended for their durability.
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WILLIAM TARN and CO. are offering during this month of July the whole of their SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK at a very large reduction in price, giving to ladies and families before leaving town an opportunity of completing their summer purchases to very great advantage. They are also showing several important parcels of Black and Coloured Silks full twenty per cent off former value.
Newington-causway and New Kent-road, S.E.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—Thousands of elegant Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11½d. the Full Dress, or 4½d. per yard. Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 52, Oxford-st., W.

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A FACT.—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR-COLOUR WASH will in 24 hours cause grey hair or whiskers to become their original colour. This is guaranteed by Alex. Ross, LL.D., 104, 6d. sent for stamps; colonies, pattern post.—243, High Holborn, London.

PALE and GOLDEN HAIR.—Sol Aurne produces that tint so much admired in classic ages and now so much desired. 6s. 6d.; sent for 72 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS, LL.D., 243, High Holborn, London (opposite Day and Martin's).

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